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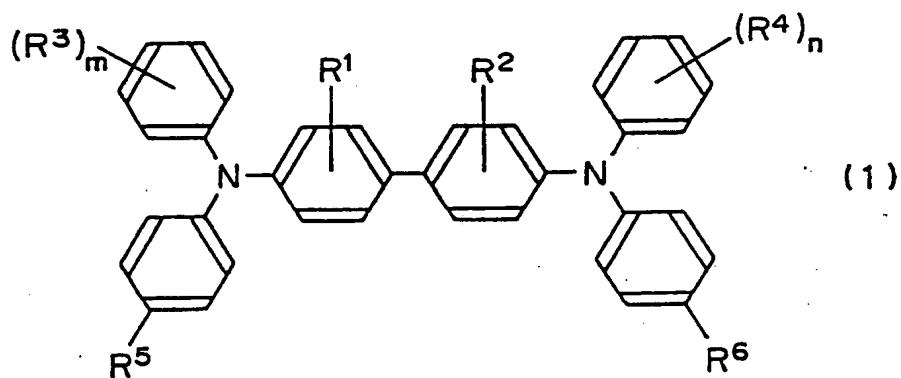
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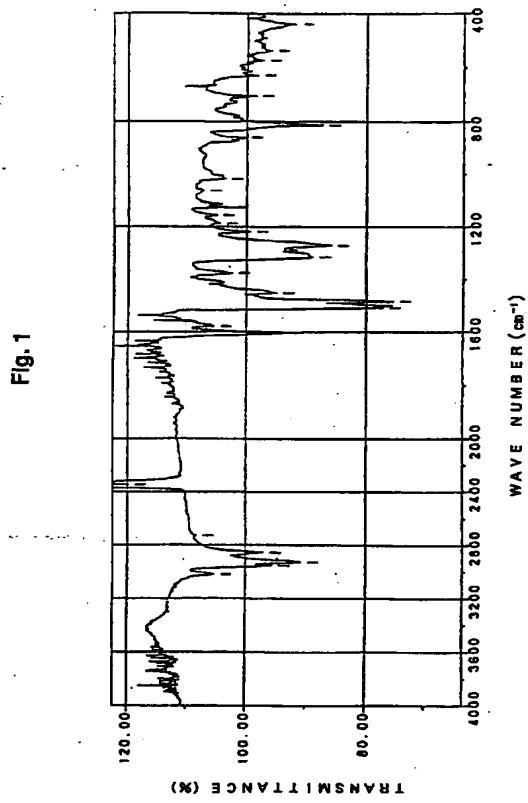
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(54) Benzidine derivatives and electrophotosensitive material using the same.

(57) The present invention relates to a benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (1):



wherein R¹ to R⁶, m and n are as defined in the present specification. The benzidine derivative improves durability and heat resistance of a membrane containing the same while maintaining high hole transferring capability. Therefore, an electrophotosensitive material, which comprises a photosensitive layer containing the benzidine derivative, has high sensitivity and is superior in durability and heat resistance.



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to novel benzidine derivatives which are suitably used as charge transferring materials, particularly hole transferring materials in applications such as solar batteries, electroluminescent devices, electrophotosensitive materials and the like, and electrophotosensitive materials using the same.

As charge transferring materials, there have been known various organic compounds such as carbazole compounds, oxadiazole compounds, pyrazoline compounds, hydrazone compounds, stilbene compounds, phenylenediamine compounds, benzidine compounds and the like.

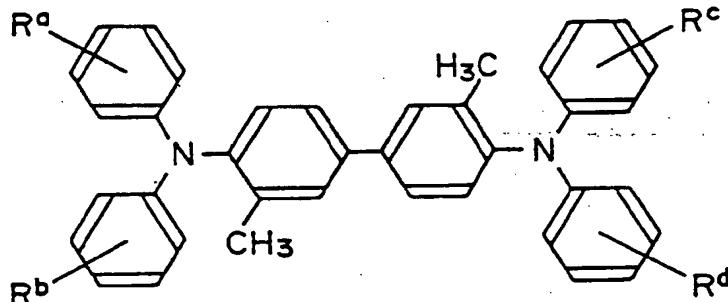
10 These charge transferring materials are normally used in a state where they are dispersed in a membrane of a suitable binding resin. In case of the electrophotosensitive material, for example, so-called organic photosensitive materials (OPC) such as single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials comprising a single-layer type photosensitive layer wherein the above charge transferring material and a charge generating material which generates a charge due to light irradiation are dispersed in a binding resin, multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials comprising a charge transferring layer containing the above electric transferring material 15 and a charge generating layer containing a charge generating material, etc. are normally used. Such an organic photosensitive materials have an advantage that they are superior in processability and can be easily produced, and which offers a great degree of freedom for design of performance.

Among these compounds, there can be suitably used a 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine derivative represented by the formula:

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wherein R^a, R^b, R^c and R^d are same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a chlorine atom, which belongs to the benzidine derivative, because of its high hole transferring capability and good compatibility with the binding resin (see Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 5-210099).

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However, the above 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine derivatives have such a disadvantage that they have generally low melting points (about 180 °C or less) and therefore the glass transition temperature (Tg) of a membrane comprising the 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine derivative dispersed in the binding resin becomes low, which results in deterioration of durability, heat resistance and the like.

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In case of the electrophotosensitive material, for example, the steps of ① charging of the surface of the electrophotosensitive material due to corona discharge, ② formation of a electrostatic latent image due to exposure, ③ toner development of the electrostatic latent image due to adhesion of toner, ④ image transfer of the toner image to a paper and ⑤ removal of the residual toner on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material after image transfer are repeated. For cleaning the residual toner, there can be used a cleaning blade which is pressure-contacted on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material. Therefore, in an electrophotosensitive material using a conventional benzidine derivative, a pressure welding dent is formed at the part where the cleaning blade has been pressure-contacted when the image forming apparatus is stopped, thereby causing various failures of image. Further, when operating the image forming apparatus, the temperature of the interior of the apparatus increases to about 50 °C and therefore a recess is formed on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material, thereby causing various failures of image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present inventors have striven to increase the melting point of the benzidine derivative, and they carried out molecular designing according to the policy. As a result, it has been found that the melting point of the benzidine derivative can be increased while maintaining high hole transferring capability and good compat-

ability with the binding resin by satisfying at least one of the following conditions, and the present invention has been accomplished.

(1) At least two out of four outer phenyl groups of the benzidine derivative are substituted with two or three alkyl groups.

(2) Two out of four outer phenyl groups of the benzidine derivative are substituted with straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 3 to 5 carbon atoms.

(3) Substituents such as alkyl groups are introduced in 3,3'- and 5,5'-positions of biphenyl as a center skeleton of the benzidine derivative.

(4) Substituents such as alkyl groups are introduced in 2,2'- and 5,5'-positions of biphenyl as a center skeleton of the benzidine derivative.

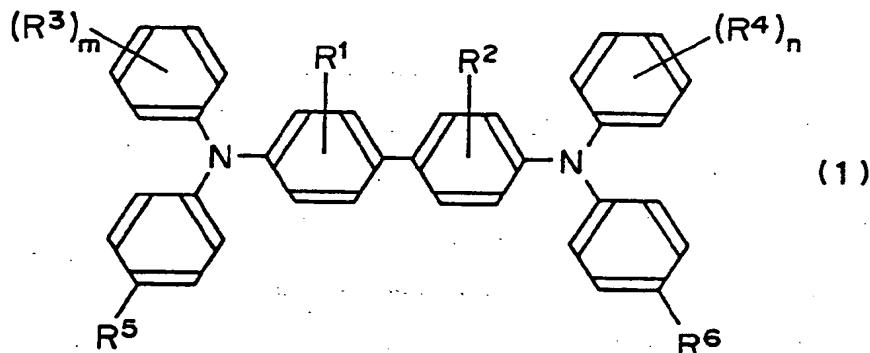
(5) Phenyl groups are bonded to para-positions of two or four outer phenyl groups of the benzidine derivative to form biphenyl groups, thereby imparting stretch of space to a π -electron of conjugate system.

Benzidine derivatives of the present invention can be superior in compatibility with the binding resin while maintaining high hole transferring capability. The derivatives can also improve the durability, heat resistance, etc. of a membrane formed by dispersing the derivative in a binding resin.

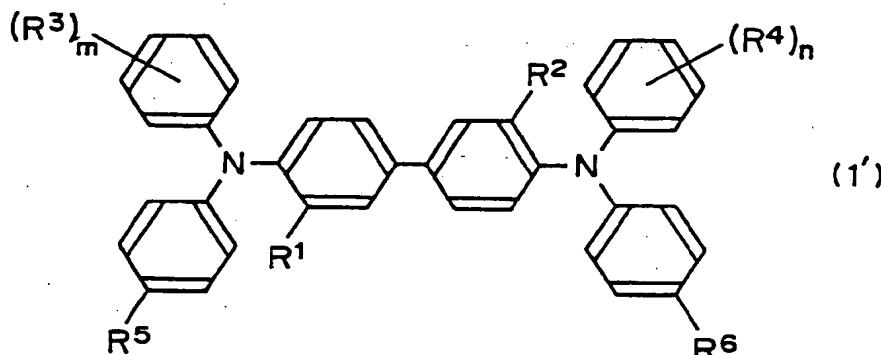
The present invention can also provide high-performance electrophotosensitive materials using the above benzidine derivatives as a hole transferring material, the materials can have high sensitivity as well as excellent durability and heat resistance.

Benzidine derivatives of the present invention are represented by the following general formulas (1) to (5):

I. the general formula (1) :

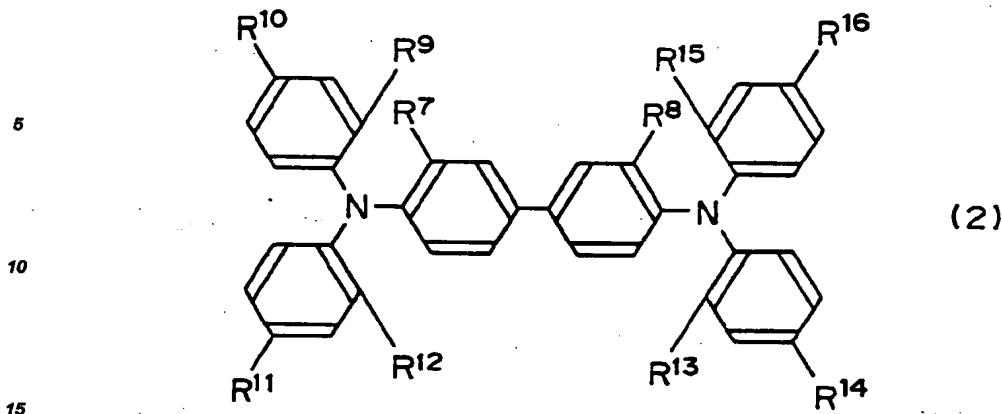


35 wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or an aryl group which may contain a substituent; and m and n are the same or different and indicate an integer of 2 or 3, preferably 40 the general formula (1'):



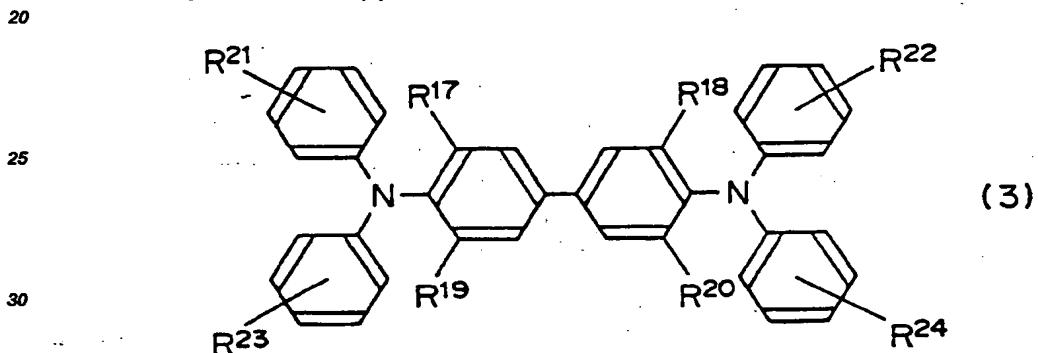
55 wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, m and n are as defined above;

II. the general formula (2):



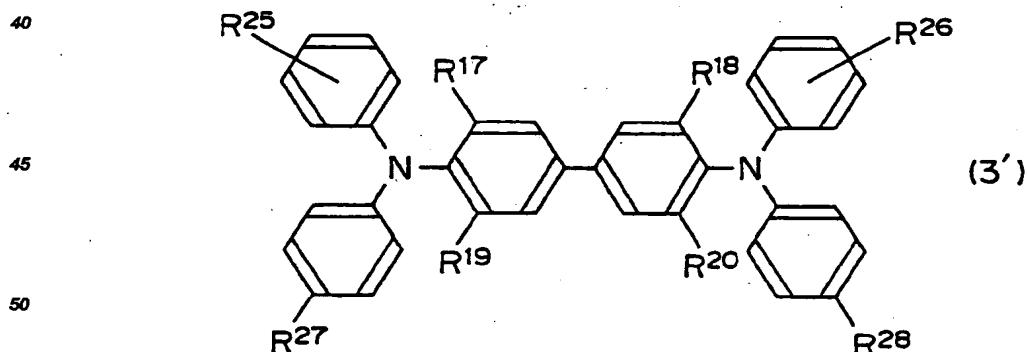
wherein R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom;

III. the general formula (3):



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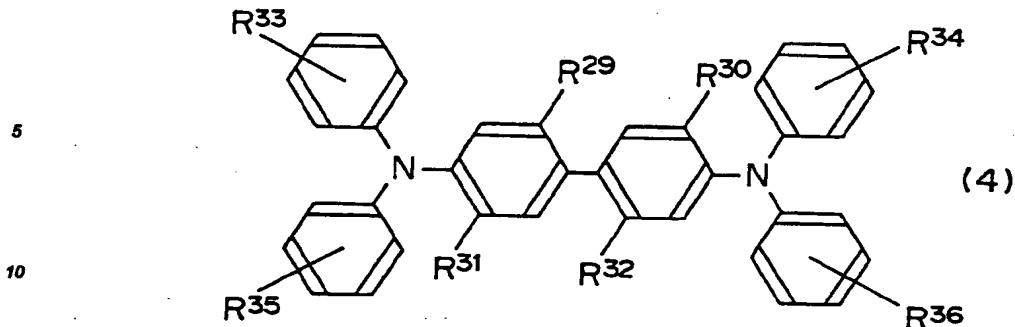
wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group or an alkoxy group; R²¹ and R²² are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; and R²³ and R²⁴ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group or an aryl group which may contain a substituent, preferably the general formula (3'):



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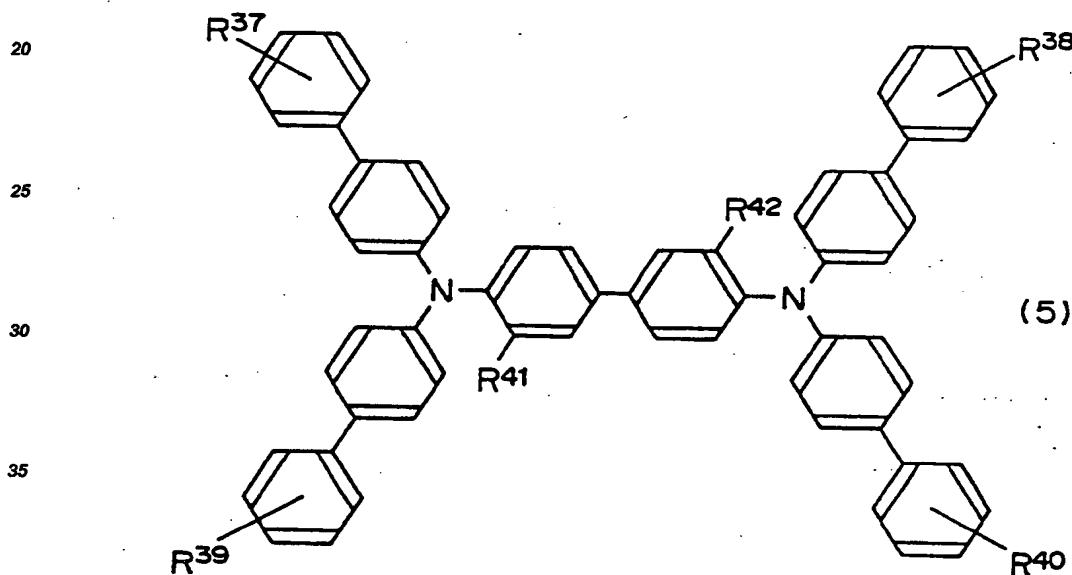
wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are as defined above; R²⁵ and R²⁶ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; and R²⁷ and R²⁸ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or an aryl group which may contain a substituent;

IV. the general formula (4):



15 wherein R²⁹, R³⁰, R³¹ and R³² are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group or an alkoxy group; R³³ and R³⁴ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; and R³⁵ and R³⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms; and

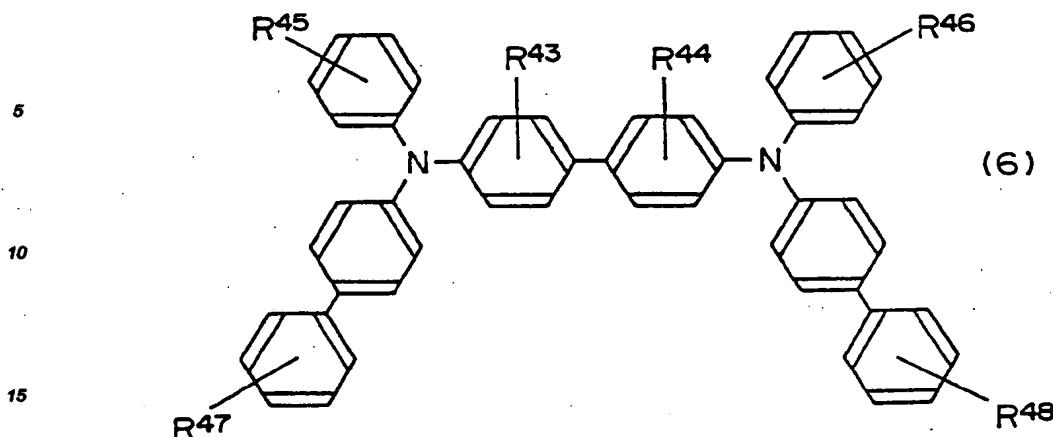
V. the general formula (5):



40 wherein R³⁷, R³⁸, R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; and R⁴¹ and R⁴² are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group.

45 The electrophotosensitive material of one embodiment of the present invention comprises a conductive substrate, and a photosensitive layer provided on the conductive substrate, said photosensitive layer containing at least one of benzidine derivatives represented by the above general formulas (1) to (5) as a hole transferring material.

50 The electrophotosensitive material of another embodiment of the present invention is a positively-charged type electrophotosensitive material comprising a conductive substrate, and a single photosensitive layer provided on the conductive substrate, said single photosensitive layer containing a benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (6):



wherein R⁴³, R⁴⁴, R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶, R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom, as a hole transferring material.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 to 11 are graphs illustrating the results of infrared spectroscopic analysis of benzidine derivatives obtained in Synthesis Examples 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18, 23, 25 and 28, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Carbon atom of alkyl groups represented by the substituents R⁵, R⁶, R²⁷, R²⁸, R³⁵ and R³⁶ in the above general formulas (1), (3') and (4) are, as described above, limited to 3 to 5 carbon atoms. When the number of the carbon atom of the alkyl group is less than 3, good compatibility with the binding resin can not be obtained. On the other hand, when the number of the carbon atom of the alkyl group exceeds 5, hole transferring capability is deteriorated.

Examples of the alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms include straight-chain or branched alkyl groups such as propyl group (n-Pr), isopropyl group (i-Pr), butyl group (n-Bu), isobutyl group (i-Bu), tert-butyl group (t-Bu), pentyl group and the like.

Examples of the other alkyl group of which number of the carbon atom is not specifically limited include lower alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group and the like. Particularly, methyl and ethyl groups are suitably used.

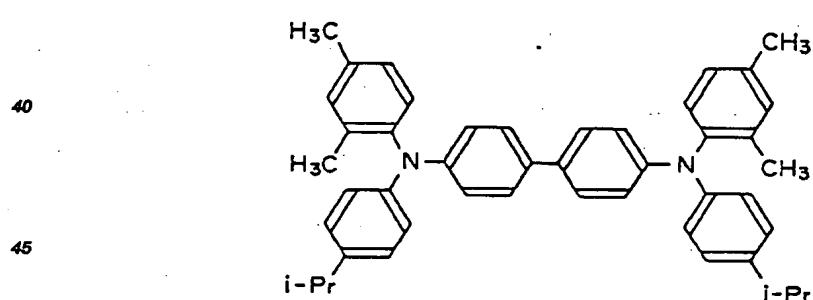
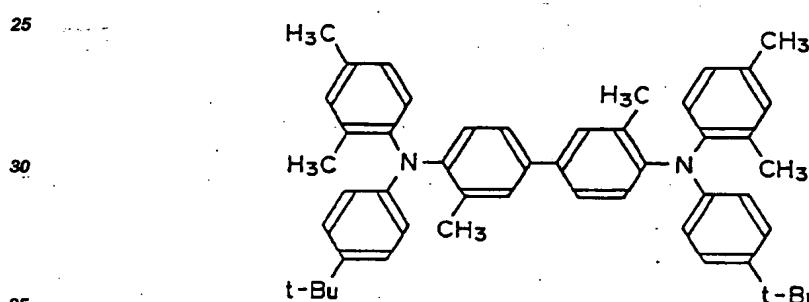
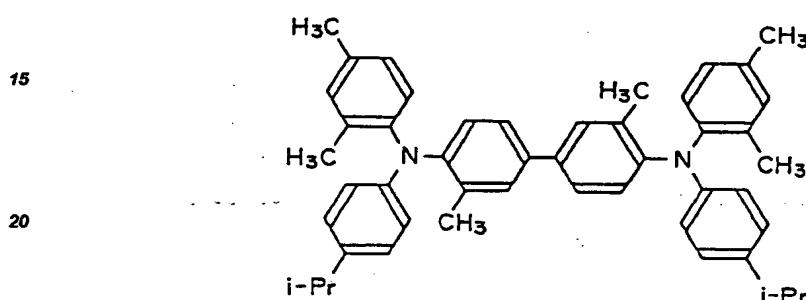
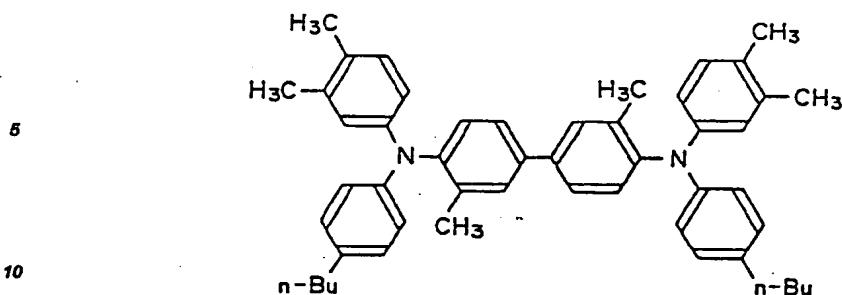
The symbols m and n which define the number of substituents in the general formula (1) are limited to 2 or 3, as described above. When the number of substituents R³ and R⁴ is 1, the melting point of the benzidine derivative can not be improved. Further, when the number of substituents is not less than 4, good compatibility with the binding resin is not obtained.

Examples of the alkoxy group include straight-chain or branched alkoxy groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, hexyloxy group and the like.

Examples of the aryl group include phenyl group, tolyl group, naphthyl group, biphenyl group, anthryl group, phenanthryl group and the like. Further, examples of the substituent with which the aryl group may be substituted include alkyl group, alkoxy group, halogen atom and the like.

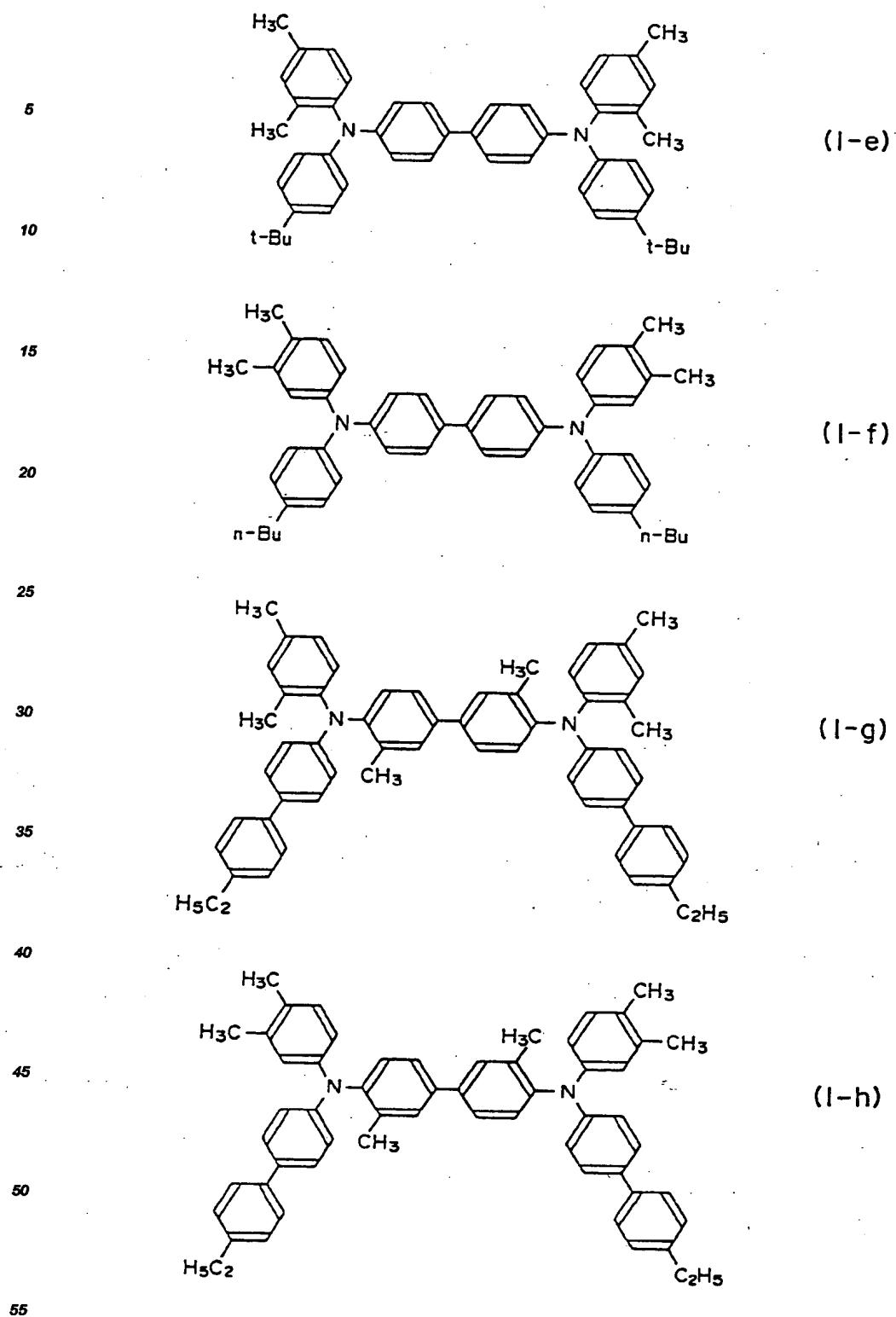
Examples of the halogen atom include chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine and the like.

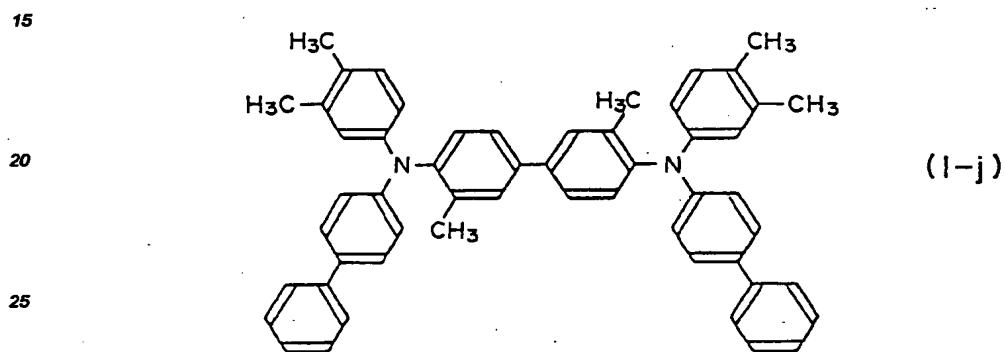
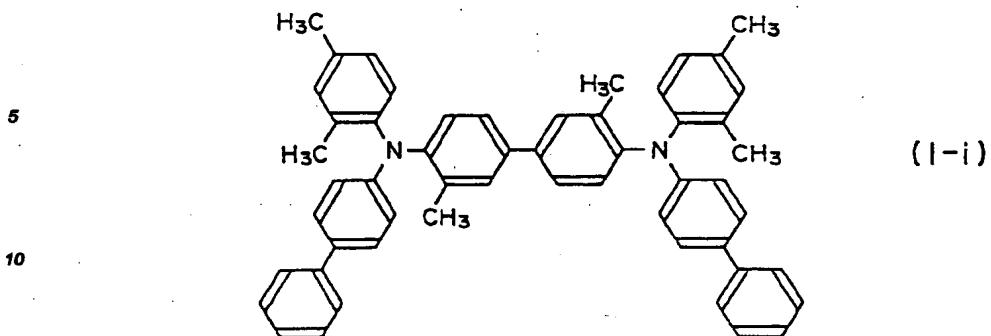
Examples of the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (1) include compounds represented by the following formulas (1-a) to (1-j).



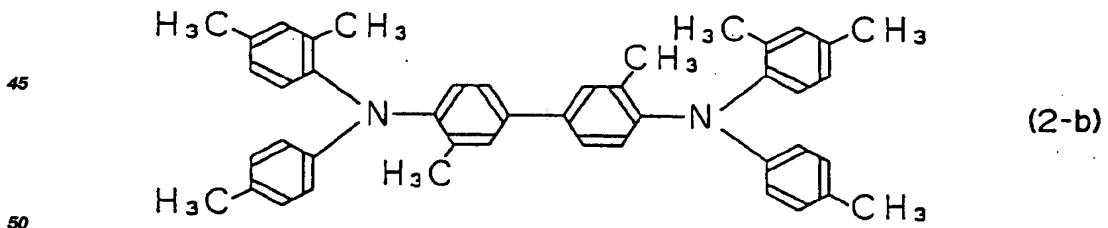
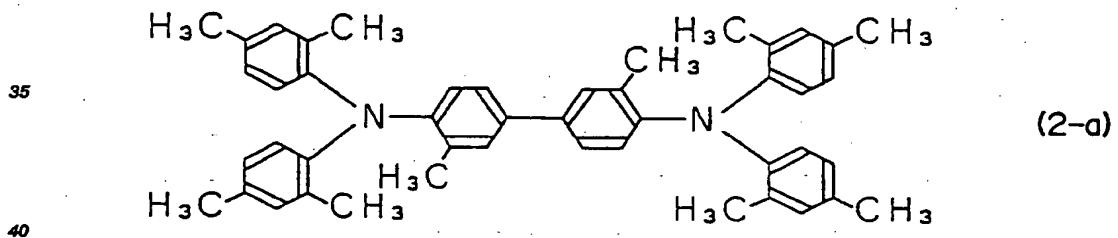
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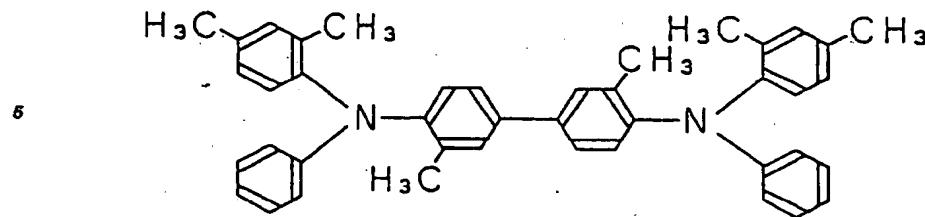
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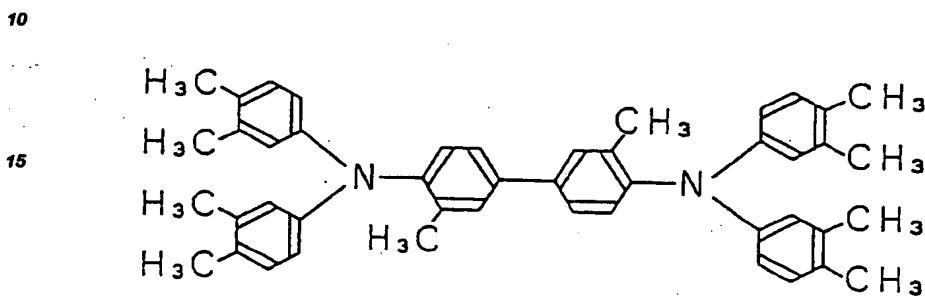


30 Examples of the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (2) include compounds represented by the following formulas (2-a) to (2-f).

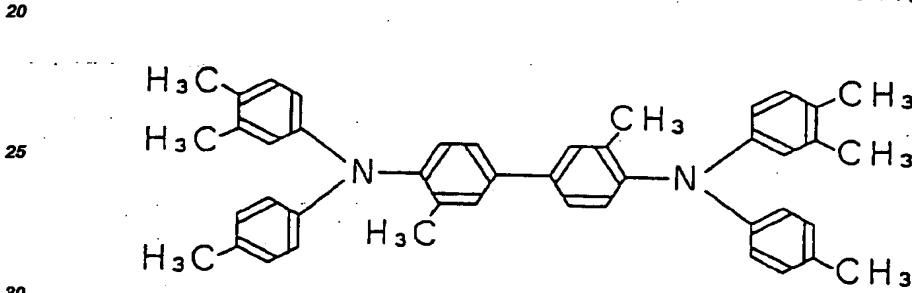




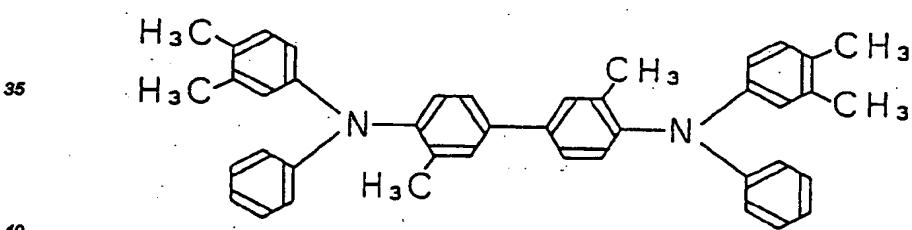
(2-c)



(2-d)



(2-e)



(2-f)

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Symmetrical compounds wherein the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} are the same and their substitution positions are the same and, further, the substituents R^{17} to R^{20} are the same are also included in the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (3), but unsymmetrical compounds are more preferable, taking performances as the charge transferring material (e.g. compatibility with the binding resin, charge transferring capability, etc.) into consideration. The term "unsymmetrical compound" used herein means those which satisfy at least one of conditions:

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- ① the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} are different;
- ② substitution positions of the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} are different; and
- ③ the substituents R^{17} to R^{20} are different. Particularly, those which satisfy the condition ① (the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} are different) are preferable in view of the above performances as the charge transferring material or ease of manufacturing.

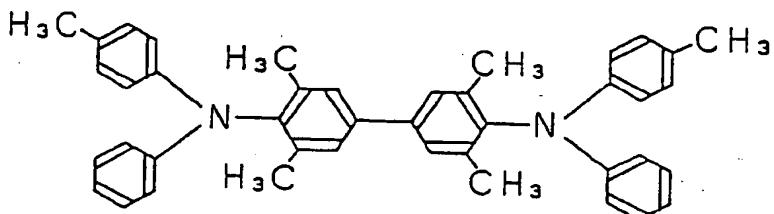
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Examples of the unsymmetrical benzidine compound include compounds wherein all of the substituents R^{17} to R^{20} are methyl groups and 4-positions of phenyl groups are substituted with all of the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} , and the substituents R^{21} and R^{22} are hydrogen atoms or the same alkyl groups and, further, the substituents R^{23} and R^{24} are the same alkyl groups and are different from the above substituents R^{21} and R^{22} .

Examples of the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (3) include compounds represented by the following formulas (3-a) to (3-c). As is apparent from these formulas, there are compounds where-

in the substituents R^{21} and R^{22} are hydrogen atoms and the substituents R^{23} and R^{24} are alkyl groups such as methyl group, or compounds wherein the substituents R^{21} and R^{22} are methyl groups and the substituents R^{23} and R^{24} are alkyl groups having 2 or more carbon atoms, such as tert-butyl group, n-butyl group and the like. Among compounds wherein all of the substituents R^{21} to R^{24} are alkyl groups, the more difference of the number of carbon atoms between alkyl groups of the substituents R^{21} and R^{22} and those of the substituents R^{23} and R^{24} is, the more preferable, taking charge transferring capability, compatibility with the binding resin, etc. into consideration. Further, $-C_4H_9$ in the formula (3-c) indicates a n-butyl group.

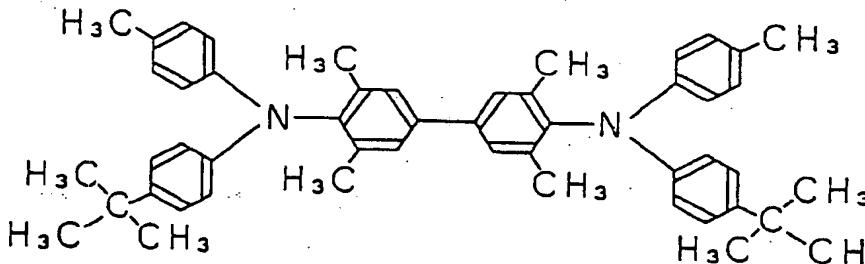
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(3-a)

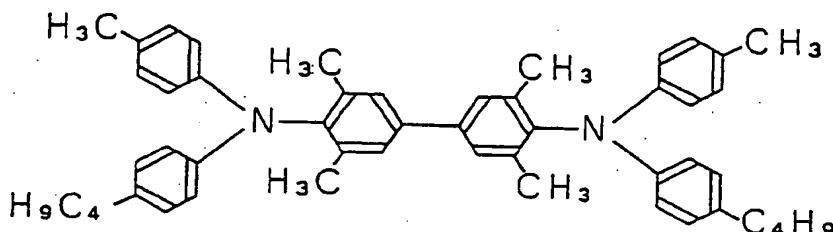
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(3-b)

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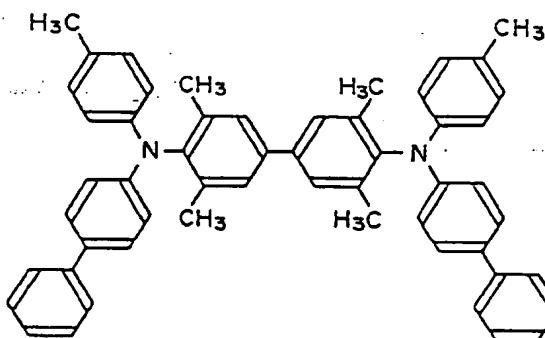
(3-c)

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On considering these conditions, there can be given N,N' -di(4-methylphenyl)- N,N' -di(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine represented by the formula (3-b) as a most preferable benzidine derivative.

Further, examples of the other benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (3) include compounds represented by the following formulas (3-d) to (3-f).

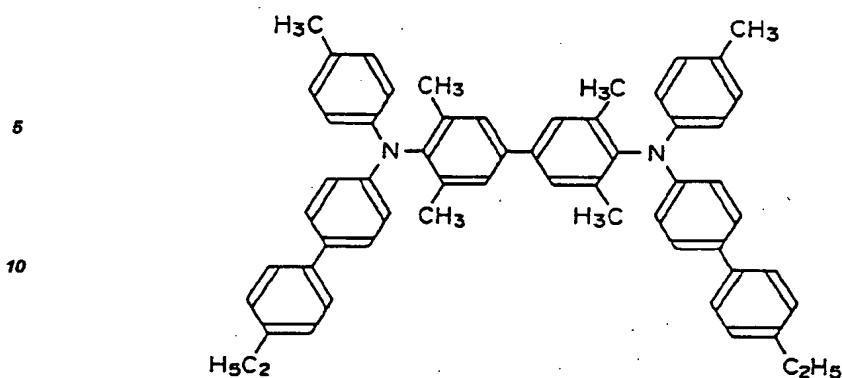
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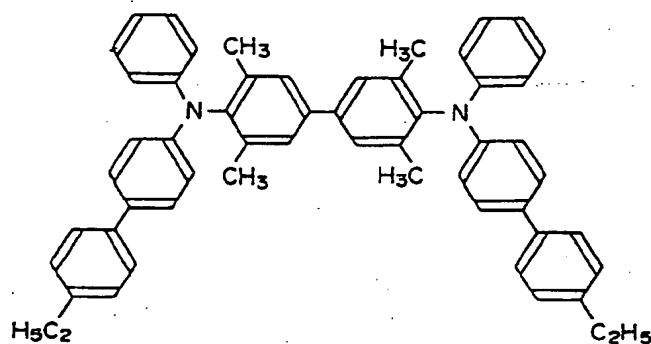
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(3-d)

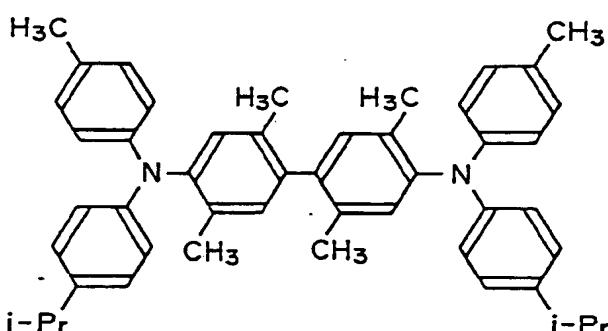
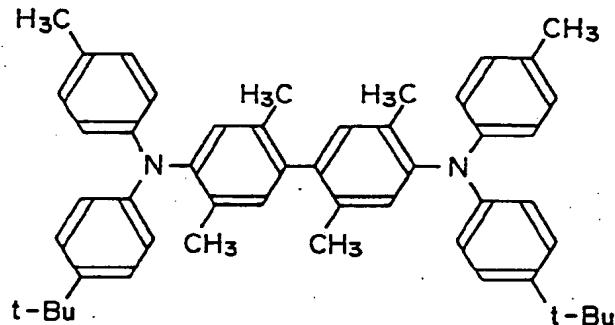
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(3-e)



Examples of the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (4) include compounds represented by the following formulas (4-a) and (4-b).



Examples of the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (5) include compounds represented by the following formulas (5-a) to (5-c).

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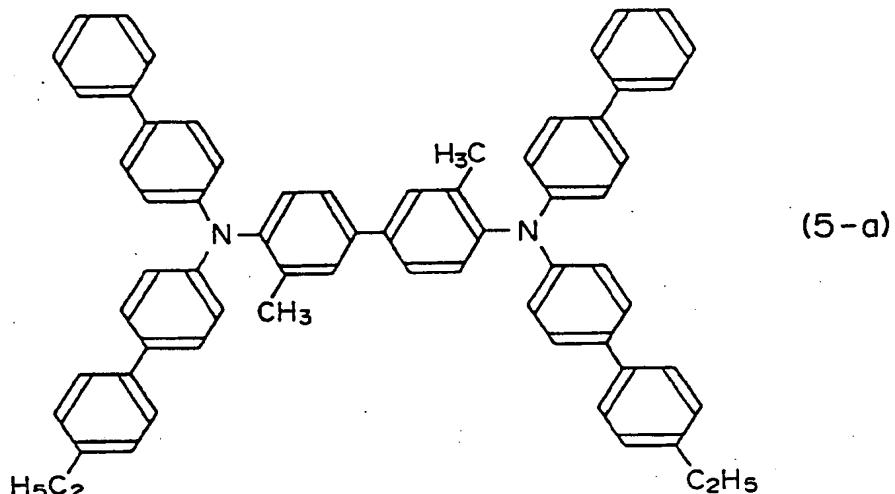
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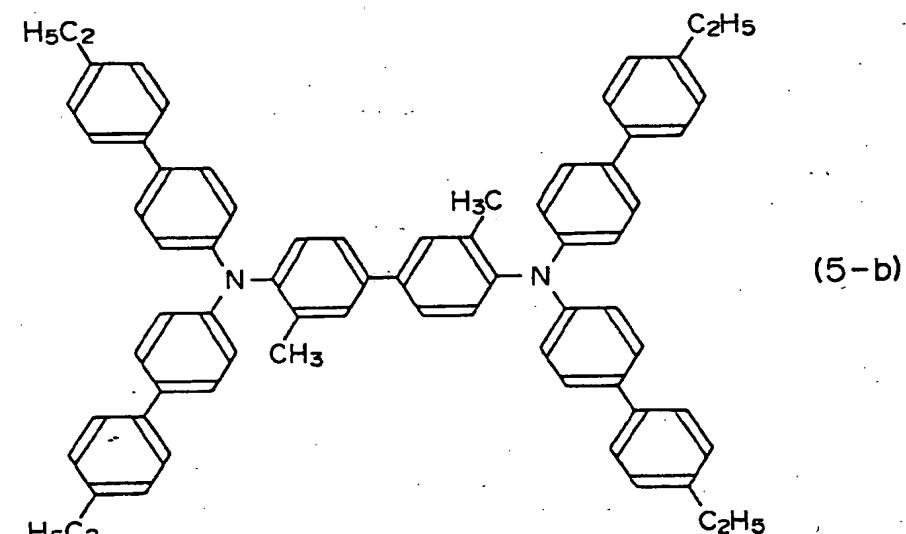
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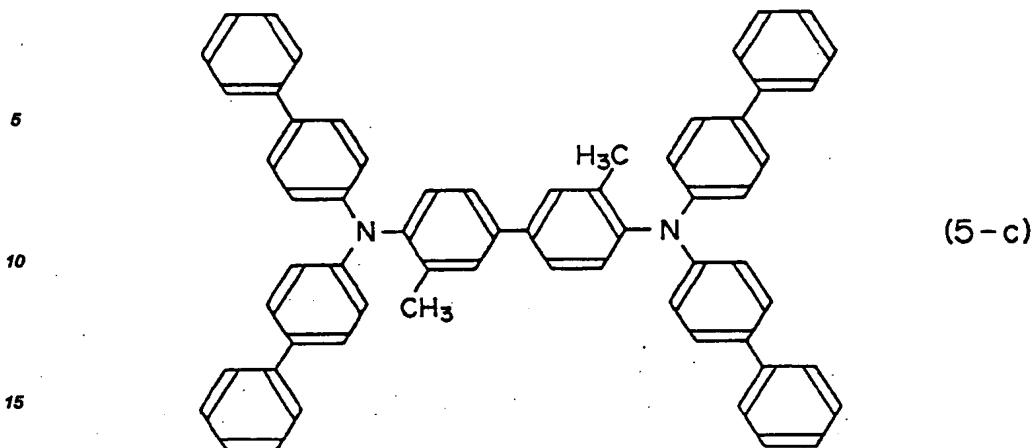
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(5-a)



(5-b)



20 In the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (6), it is preferred that phenyl groups bonded to nitrogen atoms of a benzidine skeleton are substituted with the substituents R⁴⁵ and R⁴⁶ at 4-positions (para-positions). In case of a biphenyl group, nitrogen atoms can bond to any position of 2'-position to 4'-position, but those wherein nitrogen atoms bond to 4-positions are preferred. The substituents R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ with which biphenyl groups are substituted can bond to 2- to 6-positions of biphenyl groups, but those wherein the substituents R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ bond to 4-positions are preferred.

25 The benzidine derivative of the present invention can be synthesized by various methods. For example, the benzidine derivative of the above formula (1-a) can be synthesized according to the following reaction scheme.

30 Firstly, N,N'-diacetyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine represented by the following formula (7) and 3,4-dimethyliodobenzene represented by the formula (8) are mixed together with copper powder, copper oxide or copper halide in a molar ratio of 1:2 and the mixture was reacted in the presence of a basic substance to give N,N'-diacetyl-N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine represented by the formula (9).

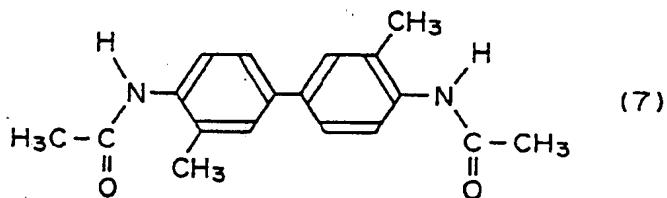
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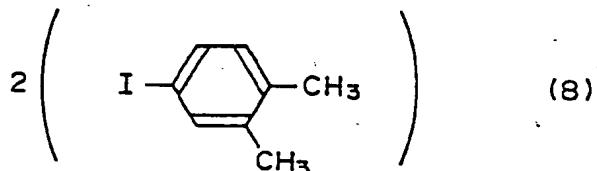
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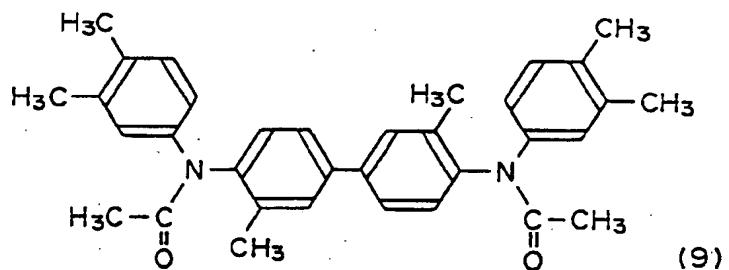
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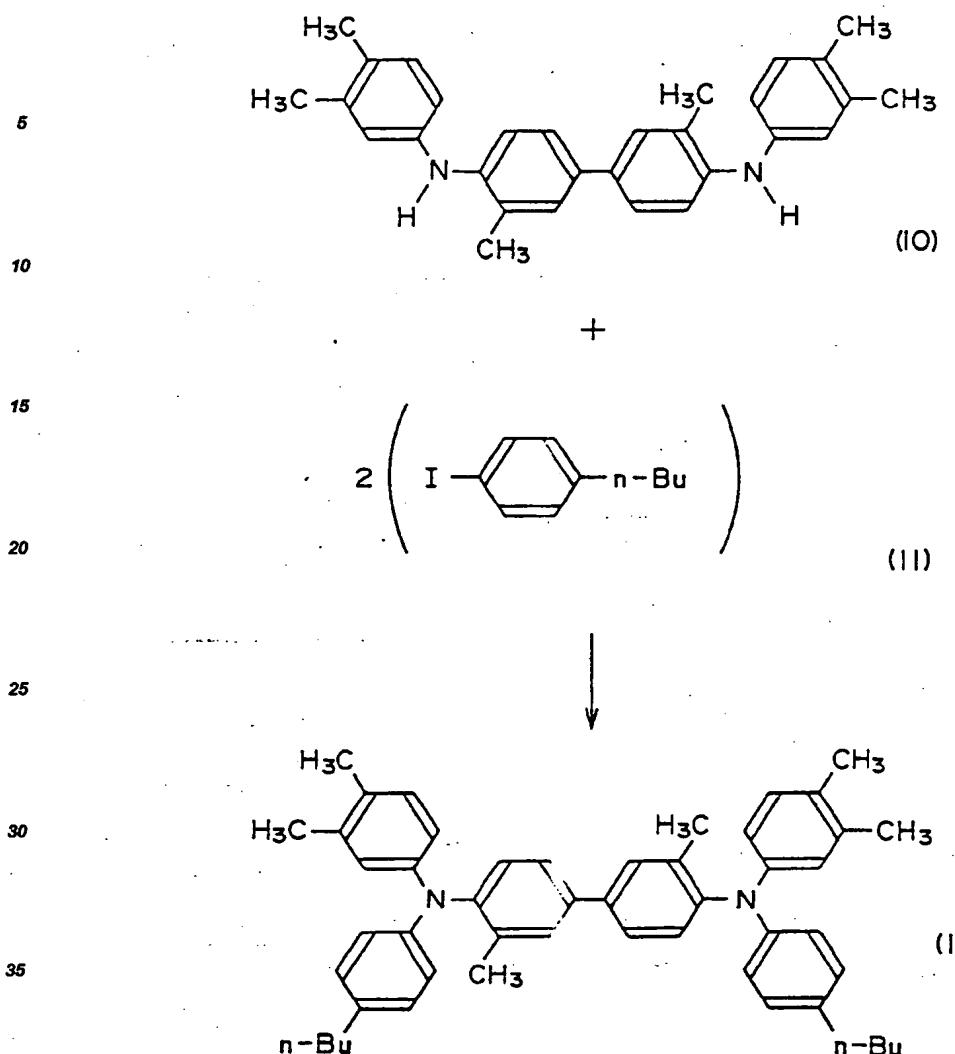
35 Then, N,N'-diacetyl-N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine represented by the formula (9) is subjected to a deacetylation reaction in the presence of an amide-decomposition catalyst such as acid to give N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine represented by the following formula (10), which is reacted with 4-n-butyliodobenzene in a molar ratio of 1:2 to give a benzidine derivative of the formula (1-a).

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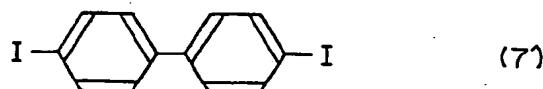
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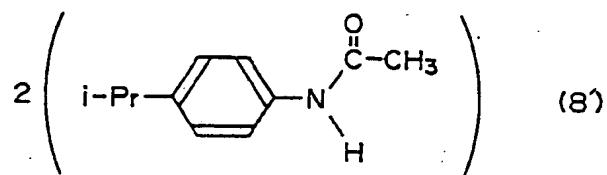
Further, the benzidine derivative of the present invention can also be synthesized by the following reaction scheme in place of the above synthesis method. The following reaction scheme illustrates a synthesis method of the benzidine derivative of the formula (1-d).

Firstly, 4,4'-diiodobiphenyl represented by the following formula (7') and p-isopropylacetanilide represented by the formula (8') are mixed together with copper powder, copper oxide or copper halide in a molar ratio of 1:2 and the mixture was reacted in the presence of a basic substance to give N,N'-diacetyl-N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine represented by the formula (9').



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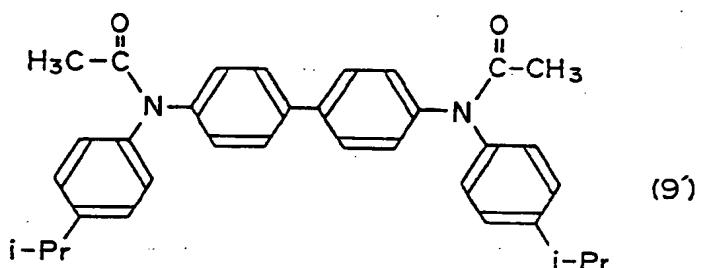
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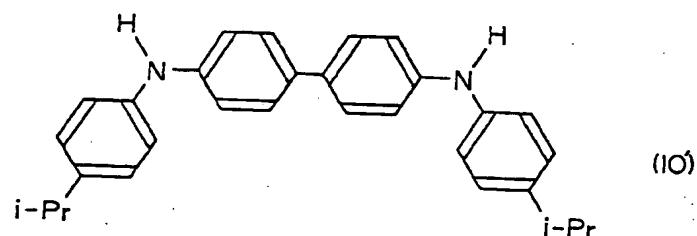
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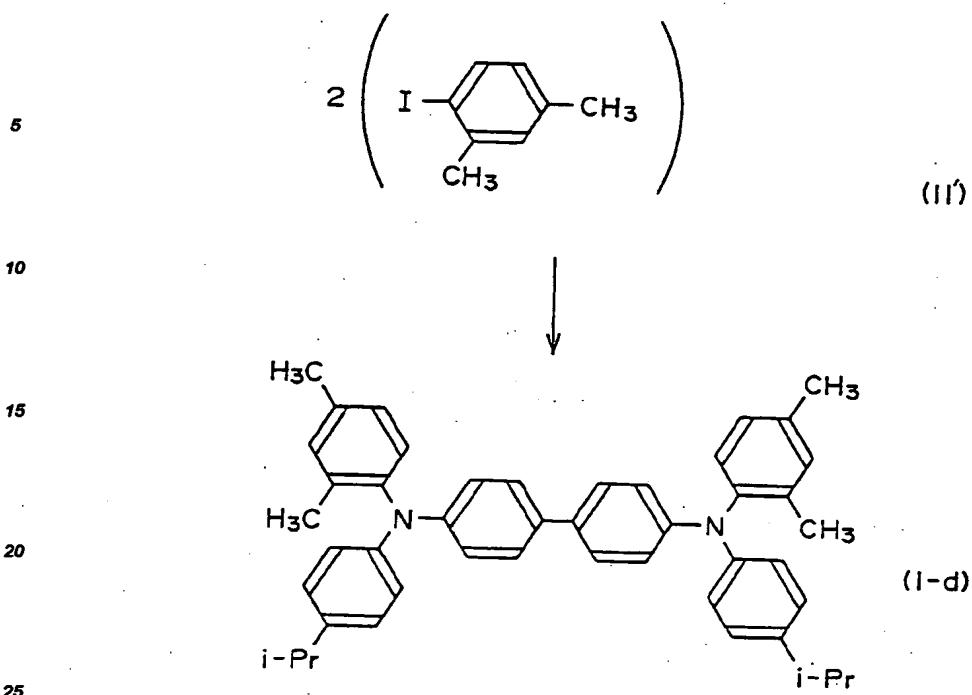
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Then, N,N'-diacetyl-N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine represented by the above formula (9') is subjected to a deacetylation reaction to give N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine represented by the following formula (10'), which is reacted with 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene represented by the formula (10) in a molar ratio of 1:2 according to the same manner as that described above to give a benzidine derivative of the formula (1-d).

45



55



As described above, the benzidine derivative of the present invention is suitably used as a charge transferring material, particularly hole transferring material in applications such as solar battery, electroluminescent material, electrophotosensitive material and the like, and can also be used in other various fields.

30 The electrophotosensitive material of the present invention comprises a photosensitive layer on a conductive substrate, said photosensitive layer containing one or more sorts of benzidine derivatives represented by the above formulas (1) to (6). The photosensitive layer is classified into two types, i.e. a single-layer type photosensitive layer and a multi-layer type photosensitive layer. The constitution of the present invention can be applied to both photosensitive layers. The benzidine derivative of the general formula (6) is only used for the 35 single-layer type electrophotosensitive material.

30 The single-layer type photosensitive layer may be obtained by applying a coating solution, which is prepared by dissolving or dispersing at least one of benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (6) as a hole transferring material, a charge generating material and a binding resin in a suitable solvent, on a conductive substrate using a means such as coating, followed by drying.

40 Further, the multi-layer type photosensitive layer may be obtained by forming a charge generating layer containing a charge generating material on a conductive substrate using a means such as deposition or coating, applying a coating solution containing at least one of benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (5) and a binding resin on the charge generating layer using a means such as coating, followed by drying to form a charge transferring layer. To the contrary, a charge transferring layer may be formed on a 45 conductive substrate and then a charge generating layer may be formed thereon.

40 Non-limited examples of the charge generating material include powder of inorganic photoconductive materials (e.g. selenium, selenium-tellurium, selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulfide, α -silicon, etc), azo pigments, perylene pigments, anthanthrone pigments, phthalocyanine pigments, indigo pigments, triphenylmethane pigments, therrone pigments, toluidine pigments, pyrazoline pigments, quinacridon pigments, dithioketopyrrolopyrrole pigments and the like. These charge generating materials can be used alone or in combination thereof according to the range of sensitivity of the electrophotosensitive material.

55 The benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (6) as the hole transferring material can be used alone or in combination with the other charge transferring materials which have hitherto been known.

55 Examples of the other charge transferring material include various electron transferring materials and hole transferring materials.

55 Examples of the electron transferring material include electron attractive materials such as diphenoxy compounds, benzoquinone compounds, naphthoquinone compounds, malononitrile, thiopyran compounds,

tetracyanoethylene, tetracyanoquinodimethane, chloroanil, bromoanil, 2,4,7-trinitro-9-fluorenone, 2,4,5,7-tetrarinitro-9-fluorenone, 2,4,7-trinitro-9-dicyanomethylenefluorenone, 2,4,5,7-tetranitroxanthone, 2,4,8-trinitrothioxanthone, dinitrobenzene, dinitroanthracene, dinitroacridine, nitroanthraquinone, dinitroanthraquinone, succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, dibromomaleic anhydride, etc., high-molecular electron attractive materials and the like.

5 Examples of the hole transferring material include electron donative materials such as nitrogen-containing cyclic compounds and condensed polycyclic compounds which include diamine compounds other than benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (6); diazole compounds such as 2,5-bis(4-methylaminophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole, etc.; styryl compounds such as 9-(4-diethylaminostyryl)anthracene, etc.; carbazole compounds such as polyvinyl carbazole, etc.; pyrazoline compounds such as 1-phenyl-3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline, etc.; hydrazone compounds; triphenylamine compounds; indol compounds; oxazole compounds; isooxazole compounds, thiazole compounds; thiadiazole compounds; imidazole compounds; pyrazole compounds; triazole compounds and the like.

10 Further, when using a charge transferring material having film forming properties such as polyvinyl carbazole, the binding resin is not necessarily required.

15 Examples of the binding resin include thermoplastic resins such as styrene polymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer, styrene-maleic acid copolymer, acrylic polymer, styrene-acrylic copolymer, polyethylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyester, alkyd resin, polyamide, polyurethane, polycarbonate, 20 polyarylate, polysulfon, diaryl phthalate resin, ketone resin, polyvinyl butyral resin, polyether resin, etc.; cross-linking thermosetting resins such as silicone resin, epoxy resin, phenol resin, urea resin, melamine resin, etc.; photosetting resins such as epoxy-acrylate, urethane-acrylate, etc. These binding resins can be used alone or in combination thereof.

25 Additives such as sensitizers, fluorene compounds, antioxidants, ultraviolet absorbers, plasticizers, surfactants, leveling agents, etc. can be added to the photosensitive layer, in addition to the above respective components. In order to improve sensitivity of the electrophotosensitive material, there may be used sensitizers such as tert-phenyl, halonaphthoquinones, acenaphthylene, etc. in combination with the charge generating material.

30 In the multi-layer electrophotosensitive material, the charge generating material constituting the charge generating layer and the binding resin can be used in various proportions. It is preferred that 5 to 1000 parts by weight, particularly 30 to 500 parts by weight of the charge generating material is used, based on 100 parts by weight of the binding resin.

35 The charge transferring material constituting the charge transferring layer and the binding resin can be used in various proportions within such a range as not to prevent the transmission of the charge and as to prevent the crystallization of the charge transferring material. It is preferred that 10 to 500 parts by weight, particularly 25 to 200 parts by weight of the charge transferring material containing the benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (5) as the hole transferring material is used, based on 100 parts by weight of the binding resin so as to easily transfer the charge generated in the charge generating layer due to light irradiation.

40 Regarding the thickness of the multi-layer type photosensitive layer, it is preferred that the thickness of the charge generating layer is about 0.01 to 5 μm , particularly about 0.1 to 3 μm and the thickness of the charge transferring layer is about 2 to 100 μm , particularly about 5 to 50 μm .

45 In the single-layer type electrophotosensitive material, it is suitable that 0.1 to 50 parts by weight, particularly 0.5 to 30 parts by weight of the charge generating material and 10 to 500 parts by weight, particularly 25 to 200 parts by weight of the hole transferring material containing the benzidine derivatives represented by the general formulas (1) to (6) are used, based on 100 parts by weight of the binding resin. When using in combination with the electron transferring material, it is preferred to use the electron transferring material in the amount of 5 to 100 parts by weight, particularly 10 to 80 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the binding resin. It is preferred that the total amount of the hole transferring and electron transferring materials is 20 to 500 parts by weight, particularly 30 to 200 parts, based on 100 parts by weight of the binding resin.

50 A barrier layer (undercoat layer) may be formed, in such a range as not to injure the characteristics of the electrophotosensitive material, between the conductive substrate and the photosensitive layer in the single-layer type electrophotosensitive material, or between the conductive substrate and the charge generating layer, between the conductive substrate and the charge transferring layer or between the charge generating layer and the charge transferring layer in the multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material. Further, a protective layer may be formed on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material.

55 As the conductive substrate on which the above respective layers are formed, various materials having conductivity can be used, and examples thereof include metals such as aluminum, copper, tin, platinum, silver,

iron, vanadium, molybdenum, chromium, cadmium, titanium, nickel, palladium, indium, stainless steel, brass, etc.; plastic materials vapor-deposited or laminated with the above metal; glass materials coated with aluminum iodide, tin oxide, indium oxide, etc.

5 The conductive substrate may be made in the form of a sheet or a drum. The substrate itself may have conductivity or only the surface of the substrate may have conductivity. It is preferred that the conductive substrate has a sufficient mechanical strength when used.

When the above respective layers constituting the electrophotosensitive material are formed by a coating method, the charge generating material, the charge transferring material, the binding resin, etc. may be dispersed/mixed with a suitable solvent by a known method, for example, using a roll mill, a ball mill, an atriter, 10 a paint shaker, a supersonic dispenser, etc. to prepare a coating solution, which is applied by a known means and then allowed to dry.

15 As the solvent for preparing the coating solution, there can be used various organic solvents, and examples thereof include alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, etc.; aliphatic hydrocarbons such as n-hexane, octane, cyclohexane, etc.; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, etc.; ethers such as dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, etc.; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, etc.; esters such as ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, etc.; dimethylformaldehyde, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, etc. These solvents may be used alone or in combination thereof.

20 In order to improve dispersibility of the charge transferring material and charge generating material as well as smoothness of the surface of the photosensitive layer, there may be used surfactants, leveling agents, etc.

As described above, the benzidine derivative of the present invention has excellent compatibility with the binding resin while maintaining high hole transferring capability, and has a high melting point in comparison with a conventional benzidine derivative. Therefore, when it is dispersed in the binding resin, the glass transition temperature of the obtained membrane can become higher, thereby improving durability, heat resistance, 25 etc. of the membrane. Accordingly, the benzidine derivative of the present invention can be suitably used as a hole transferring material in applications such as solar battery, electroluminescent device, electrophotosensitive material and the like.

30 Further, the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention has high sensitivity and is superior in durability and heat resistance.

EXAMPLES

35 The following Synthesis Examples, Examples and Comparative Examples further illustrate the present invention in detail.

Synthesis Example 1

40 14.8 g of N,N'-diacetyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine, 23.2 g of 3,4-dimethyliodobenzene, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene.

45 After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran together with 10 % hydrochloric acid. The solution was deacetylated under reflux for 2 hours to give N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine.

50 Then, 10.5 g of N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine, 13.0 g of 4-n-butyliodobenzene, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was blowing into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene, similar to the above case.

55 After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in 100 ml of cyclohexane and the solution was purified by subjecting to silica gel chromatography and cyclohexane was distilled off to give a white precipitation. Then, the white precipitation was recrystallized from n-hexane to give N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(n-butyliphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (1-a) as an objective product (8.7 g, yield: 27.3 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 1.

5

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 87.65;	H, 8.26;	N, 4.09
Found:	C, 87.60;	H, 8.24;	N, 4.14

Melting point: 180.6 °C

Synthesis Example 2

10

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1 except for using 23.2 g of 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene in place of 3,4-dimethyliodobenzene and using 12.3 g of 4-isopropyliodobenzene in place of 4-n-butyliodobenzene, N,N'-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (1-b) was obtained (8.4 g, yield: 27.2 %).

15

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 2.

20

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 87.47;	H, 7.99;	N, 4.26
Found:	C, 87.70;	H, 7.97;	N, 4.31

Melting point: 182.6 °C

Synthesis Example 3

25

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1, a compound of the above formula (1-c) was obtained using a suitable starting material.

Melting point: 181.9 °C

30

Synthesis Example 4

35

20.3 G of 4,4'-diiodobiphenyl, 21.3 g of p-isopropylacetanilide, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene.

After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran together with 10% hydrochloric acid. The solution was refluxed for 2 hours to give N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine.

40

Then, 10.5 g of N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine, 11.6 g of 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene, similar to the above case.

45

After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in cyclohexane and the solution was purified by subjecting to silica gel chromatography and cyclohexane was distilled off to give a white precipitation. Then, the white precipitation was recrystallized from n-hexane to give N,N'-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4-isopropylphenyl)benzidine of the above formula (1-d) (8.3 g, yield: 29.0 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 3.

50

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 87.84;	H, 7.71;	N, 4.45
Found:	C, 87.83;	H, 7.66;	N, 4.50

55

Melting point: 187.6 °C

Synthesis Examples 5 and 6

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 4, compounds of the formulas (1-e) and (1-f) were obtained, respectively, using a suitable starting material.

5 Melting point of the compound of the formula (1-e): 185.4 °C
 Melting point of the compound of the formula (1-f): 183.9 °C

Synthesis Example 7

10 According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1, 14.8 g of N,N'-diacetyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine was reacted with 23.2 g of 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene to give N,N'-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine. According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1, 10.5 g of N,N'-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine was reacted with 15.4 g of 4-ethyl-4'-iodophenyl to give N,N'-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-ethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (1-g) (7.8 g, yield: 21.3 %).

15 The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 4.

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 89.17;	H, 7.24;	N, 3.59
Found:	C, 88.98;	H, 7.22;	N, 3.78

Melting point: 204.4 °C

Synthesis Example 8

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 7 except for using 23.2 g of 3,4-dimethyliodobenzene in place of 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene to give N,N'-bis(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-ethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (1-h) (7.9 g, yield: 22.1 %).

30 The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 5.

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 89.17;	H, 7.24;	N, 3.59
Found:	C, 88.94;	H, 7.21;	N, 3.83

Melting point: 236.3 °C

Synthesis Examples 9 and 10

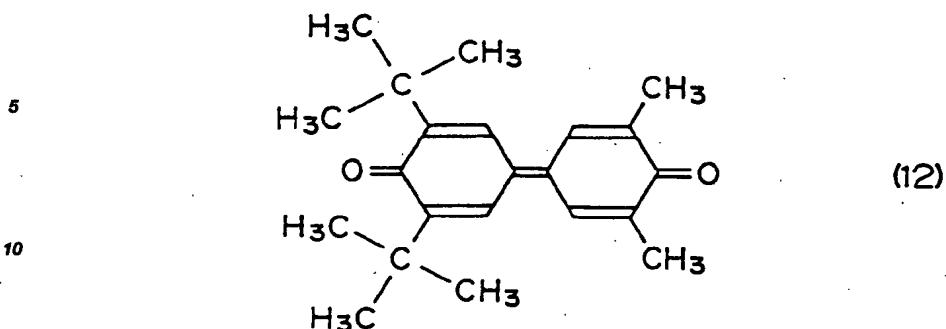
40 According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 7, compounds of the formulas (1-i) and (1-j) were obtained, respectively, using a suitable starting material.

Melting point of the compound of the formula (1-i): 218.4 °C

45 Melting point of the compound of the formula (1-j): 237.2 °C

Examples 1 to 10 and Comparative Examples 1 to 7 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

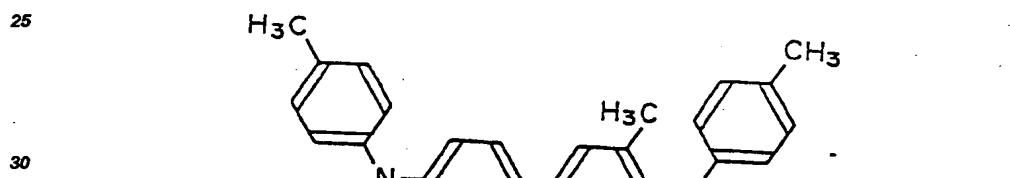
50 5 Parts by weight of X-type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generating material, 50 parts by weight of a benzidine derivative as the hole transferring material (HTM), 30 parts by weight of 3,5-dimethyl-3',5'-di-tert-butylidiphenoxquinone of the formula (12):

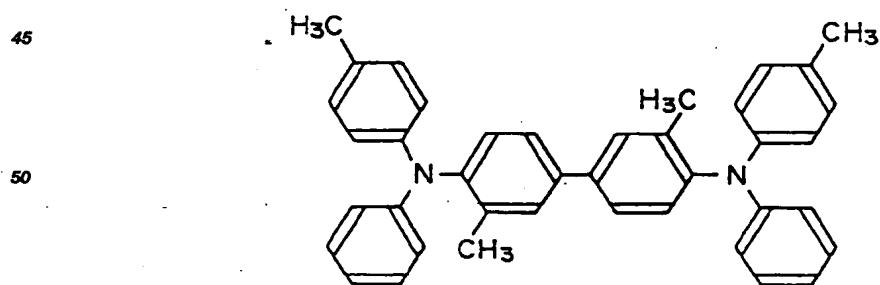
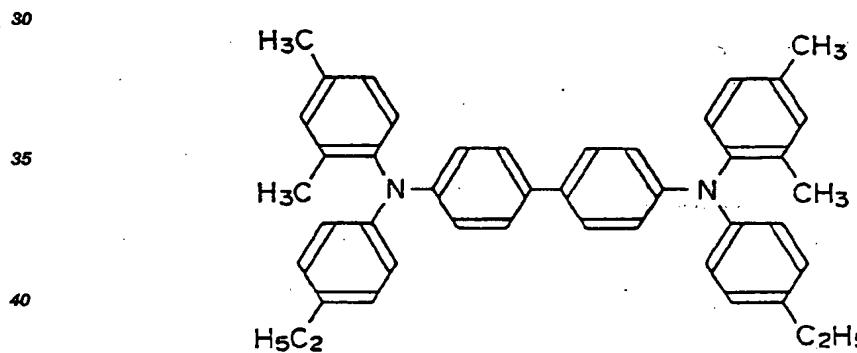
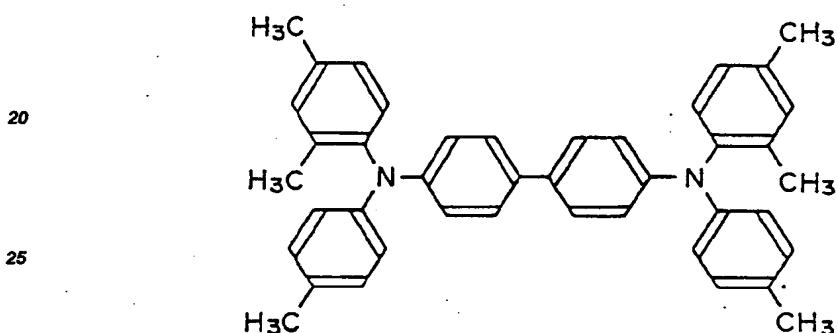
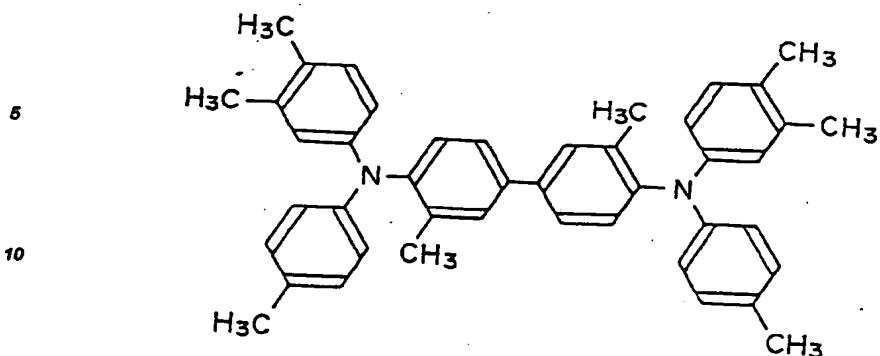


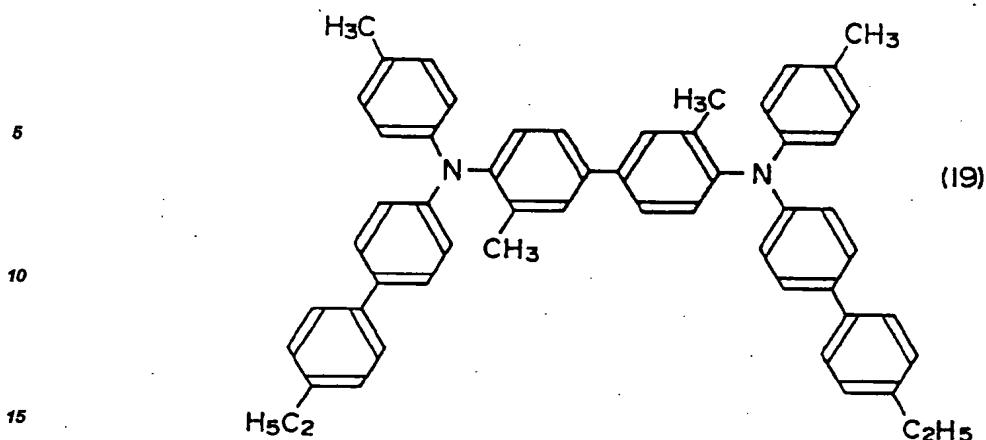
15 as the electron transferring material and 100 parts by weight of polycarbonate as the binding resin were mixed/dispersed with 800 parts by weight of tetrahydrofuran using a ball mill for 50 hours to prepare a coating solution for single-layer type photosensitive layer. Then, this coating solution was applied on an aluminum tube as the conductive substrate by a dip coating method, followed by hot-air drying at 100 °C for 60 minutes to give a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source which has a single-layer type photosensitive layer of 15 to 20 μm in film thickness.

20

The respective compounds of the benzidine derivative used in Examples 1 to 10 are shown by the number of the compounds in Table 1. Further, the respective benzidine derivatives of the numbers (13) to (19) used in Comparative Examples 1 to 7 are the following compounds.







The melting point of benzidine derivatives (13) to (19) used in the respective Comparative Examples are shown below, respectively.

(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
(13)	171.0 °C
(14)	195.2 °C
(15)	201.2 °C
(16)	194.3 °C
(17)	193.5 °C
(18)	170.1 °C
(19)	135.6 °C

35 The following tests were conducted as to the electrophotosensitive materials of the above Examples and Comparative Examples, and their characteristics were evaluated.

Initial electrical characteristics test (I)

40 By using a drum sensitivity tester manufactured by GENTEC Co., a voltage was applied on the surface of an electrophotosensitive material to charge the surface at +700 V. Then, monochromatic light having a wavelength of 780 nm (half-width: 20 nm) and a light intensity of 16 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ from white light of a halogen lamp as an exposure light source through a band-pass filter was irradiated on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material for 80 msec. (irradiation time) and the time which is necessary for the above surface potential to be reduced to half, i.e. +350 V was measured, thereby calculating a half-life exposure $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$). Further, 45 a surface potential at the time at which 330 msec. has passed since the beginning of exposure was measured as a potential after exposure V_t (V).

Measurement of glass transition temperature

50 A photosensitive layer (about 5 mg) was peeled off from an electrophotosensitive material and the photosensitive layer was placed in an exclusive aluminum pan, which was sealed to prepare a sample to be measured. Then, the measurement was conducted as to the sample under the following conditions using a differential scanning calorimeter (type DSC8230D, manufactured by Rigaku Denki Co., Ltd.). An extrapolation glass transition temperature (T_{g}) of the sample was determined from the measurement results according to a "method for measuring a transition temperature of a plastic" defined in JIS K 7121.

Atmospheric gas: air

Atmospheric gas: air

High-temperature resistance test

An electrophotosensitive material was attached to an imaging unit of a facsimile for normal paper (type LDC-650, manufactured by Mita Industrial Co., Ltd.) and stored at an atmospheric temperature of 50 °C for 5 10 days at a state where a cleaning blade was always pressure-contacted on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material at a linear pressure of 1.5 g/mm. Then, a state of the surface of the photosensitive layer was measured with an utility surface profile-measuring apparatus (type SE-3H, manufactured by Kosaka Kenkyusho Co., Ltd.) and a maximum depth of the resulting dent was recorded. In the following tables, the description "<0.3 µm" in the column of the dent means that no dent was observed at all because the surface roughness of a normal electrophotosensitive material having no dent is about 0.5 µ.

10 The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

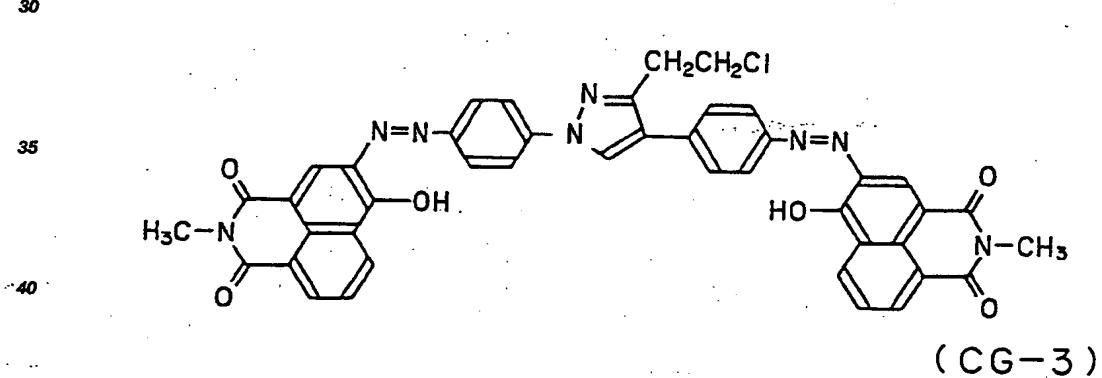
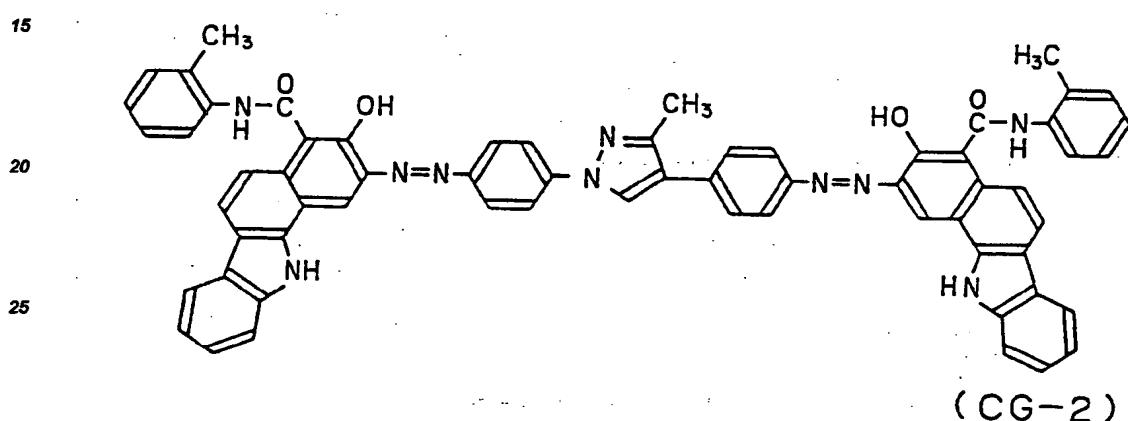
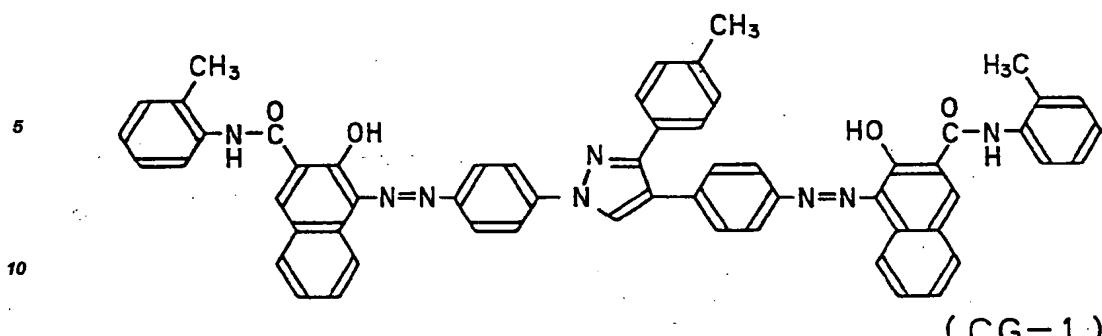
	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (µJ/cm ²)	Tig (°C)	Dent (µm)
15	Example 1	1-a	177	0.71	73.2
	Example 2	1-b	170	0.68	< 0.3
20	Example 3	1-c	174	0.71	72.4
	Example 4	1-d	162	0.68	73.5
	Example 5	1-e	164	0.69	72.9
25	Example 6	1-f	166	0.68	72.5
	Example 7	1-g	175	0.71	74.4
	Example 8	1-h	179	0.71	74.7
30	Example 9	1-i	182	0.73	75.0
	Example 10	1-j	184	0.72	75.2
	Comp. Example 1	(13)	218	0.90	65.3
35	Comp. Example 2	(14)	215	0.90	72.7
	Comp. Example 3	(15)	207	0.85	73.9
	Comp. Example 4	(16)	210	0.85	73.0
40	Comp. Example 5	(17)	212	0.87	73.1
	Comp. Example 6	(18)	245	1.17	65.6
	Comp. Example 7	(19)	178	0.70	68.4

45 As apparent from Table 1, all of the electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Comparative Example using a conventional benzidine derivative were inferior in durability and heat resistance because their extrapolation glass transition temperature (Tig) was low and large dent was observed in the high-temperature resistance test.

50 To the contrary, all of the electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples were superior in durability and heat resistance because their extrapolation glass transition temperature (Tig) was high and no dent was observed in the high-temperature resistance test, as well as their small half-life exposure E_{1/2} (µJ/cm²) and low potential after exposure V_L (V).

55 Examples 11 to 40 and Comparative Examples 8 to 31 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

5 Parts by weight of any one of azo pigments represented by the formulas:



45 as the charge generating material (CGM), 70 parts by weight of a benzidine derivative as the hole transferring material (HTM), 20 parts by weight of 3,5-dimethyl-3',5'-di-tert-butylidiphenoxquinone of the above formula (12) as the electron transferring material and 100 parts by weight of polycarbonate as the binding resin were mixed/dispersed with 800 parts by weight of tetrahydrofuran using a ball mill for 50 hours to prepare a coating solution for single-layer type photosensitive layer. Then, this coating solution was applied on an aluminum tube

50 as the conductive substrate by a dip coating method, followed by hot-air drying at 100 °C for 60 minutes to give a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source which has a single-layer type photosensitive layer of 15 to 20 µm in film thickness.

The respective benzidine derivatives used in the above Examples and Comparative Examples are shown by the number of the compounds described above.

55 The following initial electrical characteristics test (II) was conducted as to the respective single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials thus obtained, and their characteristics were evaluated.

Initial electrical characteristics test (II)

By using a drum sensitivity tester manufactured by GENTEC Co., a voltage was applied on the surface of an electrophotosensitive material to charge the surface at +700 V. Then, white light (light intensity: 147 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$) of a halogen lamp as an exposure light was irradiated on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material for 50 msec. (irradiation time) and the time which is necessary for the above surface potential to be reduced to half, i.e. +350 V was measured, thereby calculating a half-life exposure $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$). Further, a surface potential at the time at which 330 msec. has passed since the beginning of exposure was measured as a potential after exposure V_L (V).

The above results are shown in Tables 2 to 4. In Table 4, the test results of glass transition temperature and high-temperature resistance measured according to the same manner as mentioned above are also shown.

Table 2

	HTM	CGM	V_L (V)	$E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$)
Example 11	1-a	CG-1	182	3.65
Example 12	1-b	CG-1	179	3.60
Example 13	1-c	CG-1	182	3.69
Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202	4.25
Comp. Example 9	(14)	CG-1	204	4.25
Comp. Example 10	(15)	CG-1	199	3.99
Example 14	1-a	CG-2	184	3.69
Example 15	1-b	CG-2	180	3.61
Example 16	1-c	CG-2	181	3.59
Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210	4.32
Comp. Example 12	(14)	CG-2	213	4.33
Comp. Example 13	(15)	CG-2	207	4.40
Example 17	1-a	CG-3	186	3.67
Example 18	1-b	CG-3	182	3.64
Example 19	1-c	CG-3	180	3.66
Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220	4.41
Comp. Example 15	(14)	CG-3	221	4.38
Comp. Example 16	(15)	CG-3	219	4.35

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Table 3

		HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μJ/cm ²)
5	Example 20	1-d	CG-1	182	3.69
	Example 21	1-e	CG-1	185	3.78
	Example 22	1-f	CG-1	184	3.74
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202	4.25
	Comp. Example 17	(16)	CG-1	206	4.27
	Comp. Example 18	(14)	CG-1	204	4.25
	Comp. Example 19	(17)	CG-1	209	4.30
15	Example 23	1-d	CG-2	175	3.63
	Example 24	1-e	CG-2	179	3.69
	Example 25	1-f	CG-2	181	3.71
20	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210	3.32
	Comp. Example 20	(16)	CG-2	207	4.40
	Comp. Example 21	(14)	CG-2	213	4.33
	Comp. Example 22	(17)	CG-2	214	4.34
25	Example 26	1-d	CG-3	183	3.70
	Example 27	1-e	CG-3	184	3.68
	Example 28	1-f	CG-3	180	3.69
30	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220	4.41
	Comp. Example 23	(16)	CG-3	219	4.35
	Comp. Example 24	(14)	CG-3	221	4.38
	Comp. Example 25	(17)	CG-3	220	4.39

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Table 4

	H T M	C G M	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	T _{i g} (°C)	D _{e n t} (μ m)
Example 29	1 - g	CG - 1	1 5 0	3. 2 2	7 1. 4	< 0. 3
Example 30	1 - h	CG - 1	1 4 9	3. 2 0	7 2. 0	< 0. 3
Example 31	1 - i	CG - 1	1 5 7	3. 3 0	7 1. 3	< 0. 3
Example 32	1 - j	CG - 1	1 5 9	3. 2 9	7 0. 9	< 0. 3
Comp. Example 8	(1 3)	CG - 1	2 0 2	4. 2 5	—*—	—
Comp. Example 26	(1 8)	CG - 1	2 3 7	5. 6 3	—*—	—
Comp. Example 27	(1 9)	CG - 1	1 5 2	3. 2 4	6 6. 7	1. 5
Example 33	1 - g	CG - 2	1 5 8	3. 3 0	7 0. 9	< 0. 3
Example 34	1 - h	CG - 2	1 5 1	3. 2 0	7 2. 2	< 0. 3
Example 35	1 - i	CG - 2	1 5 5	3. 2 2	7 1. 8	< 0. 3
Example 36	1 - j	CG - 2	1 5 9	3. 2 9	7 0. 5	< 0. 3
Comp. Example 11	(1 3)	CG - 2	2 1 0	4. 3 2	—*—	—
Comp. Example 28	(1 8)	CG - 2	2 4 0	5. 6 3	—*—	—
Comp. Example 29	(1 9)	CG - 2	1 5 4	3. 2 1	6 5. 9	1. 4
Example 37	1 - g	CG - 3	1 6 0	3. 3 3	7 2. 0	< 0. 3
Example 38	1 - h	CG - 3	1 5 5	3. 2 5	7 1. 1	< 0. 3
Example 39	1 - i	CG - 3	1 5 2	3. 2 1	7 0. 7	< 0. 3
Example 40	1 - j	CG - 3	1 5 9	3. 2 7	7 1. 5	< 0. 3
Comp. Example 14	(1 3)	CG - 3	2 2 0	4. 4 1	—*—	—
Comp. Example 30	(1 8)	CG - 3	2 3 9	5. 6 4	—*—	—
Comp. Example 31	(1 9)	CG - 3	1 5 6	3. 2 3	6 6. 2	1. 6

* Not measured.

As apparent from Tables 2 to 4, all of the electrophotosensitive materials of the Examples were superior in sensitivity because of their small half-life exposure $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$) and low potential after exposure V_L (V). From Table 4, it is recognized that all of the electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples were superior in durability and heat resistance because their extrapolation glass transition temperature (T_{ig}) was high and no dent was observed in the high-temperature resistance test.

5 Examples 41 to 46 (Multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

10 2 Parts by weight of X-type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generating material and 1 part of polyvinyl butyral as the binding resin were mixed/dispersed with 120 parts by weight of dichloromethane using a ball mill for 50 hours to prepare a coating solution for charge generating layer. Then, this coating solution was applied on an aluminum tube by a dip coating method, followed by hot-air drying at 100 °C for 60 minutes to form a charge generating layer of 0.5 μm in film thickness.

15 Then, 80 parts by weight of a benzidine derivative as the hole transferring material and 100 part of polycarbonate as the binding resin were mixed/dispersed with 800 parts by weight of benzene using a ball mill for 50 hours to prepare a coating solution for charge transferring layer. Then, this coating solution was applied on the above charge generating layer by a dip coating method, followed by hot-air drying at 90 °C for 60 minutes to form a charge transferring layer of 15 μm in film thickness, thereby producing a multilayer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source.

20 The following initial electrical characteristics test (III) was conducted as to the respective multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials thus obtained, and their characteristics were evaluated.

Initial electrical characteristics test (III)

25 By using a drum sensitivity tester manufactured by GENTEC Co., a voltage was applied on the surface of the electrophotosensitive materials of the Examples to charge the surface at -700 V. Then, monochromatic light having a wavelength of 780 nm (half-width: 20 nm) and a light intensity of 16 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ from white light of a halogen lamp as an exposure light source through a band-pass filter was irradiated on the surface of the electrophotosensitive material for 50 msec. (irradiation time) and the time which is necessary for the above surface potential to be reduced to half, i.e. -350 V was measured, thereby calculating a half-life exposure $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$). Further, a surface potential at the time at which 330 msec. has passed since the beginning of exposure was measured as a potential after exposure V_L (V).

35 The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

	HTM	V_L (V)	$E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$)
40	Example 41	1-a	-129
	Example 42	1-b	-124
	Example 43	1-g	-127
45	Example 44	1-h	-130
	Example 45	1-d	-122
	Example 46	1-e	-124
			0.59
			0.56
			0.58
			0.59
			0.51
			0.53

50 As is apparent from Table 5, all of the electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples were superior in sensitivity because of their small half-life exposure $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$) and low potential after exposure V_L (V).

55 Synthesis Example 11

10.6 G of 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine, 46.4 g of 2,4-dimethyliodobenzene, 27.6 g of potassium carbonate and 2 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring

while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene.

After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzene was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in cyclohexane and the solution was purified by subjecting to silica gel chromatography and cyclohexane was distilled off to give a white precipitation. Then, the white precipitation was recrystallized from n-hexane to give N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2,4-dimethyl-phenyl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (2-a) (13.24 g, yield: 42.1%).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 6

Elemental analysis (%).			
Calcd.:	C, 87.65;	H, 7.69;	N, 4.45
Found:	C, 87.76;	H, 7.81;	N, 4.43

15 Melting point: 239.9 °C

Synthesis Examples 12 to 16

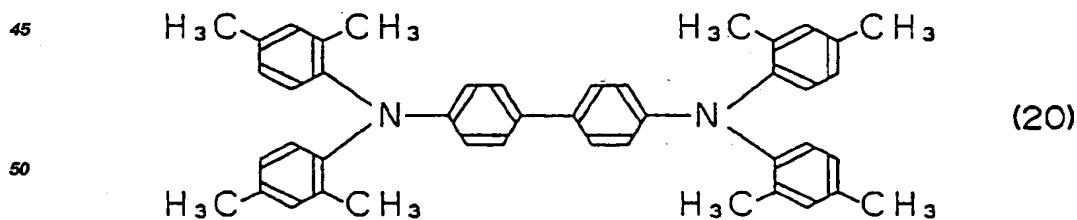
According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 11, compounds of the formulas (2-b) to (2-f) were obtained, respectively, using a suitable starting material.

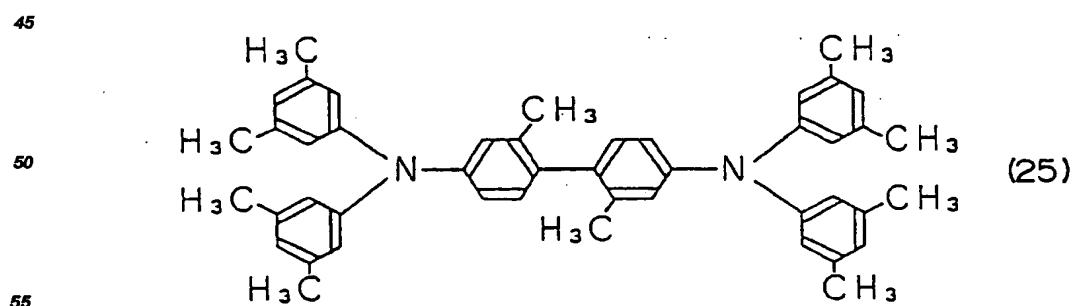
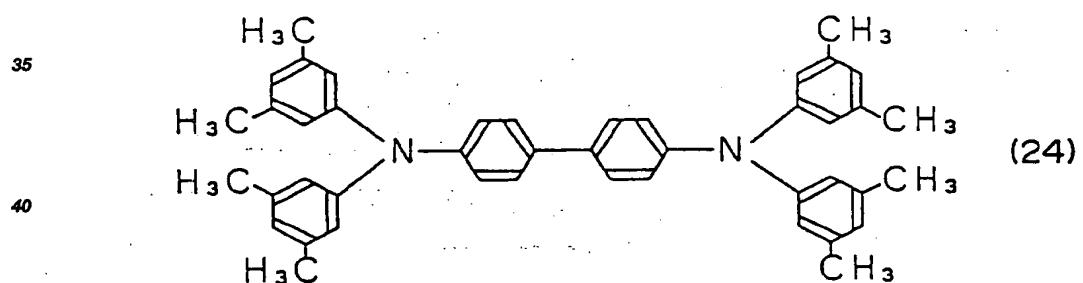
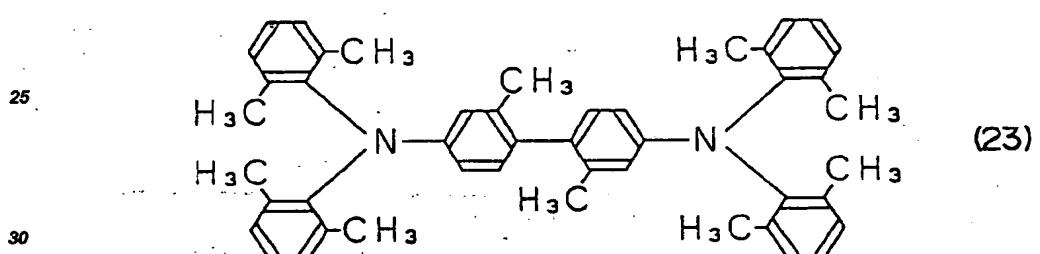
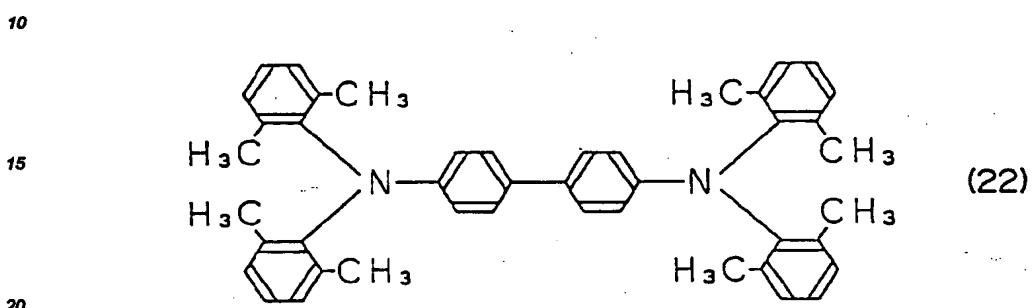
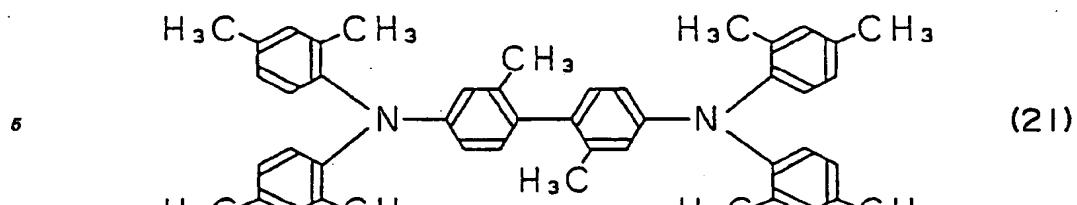
(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
(2-b)	210.3 °C
(2-c)	201.4 °C
(2-d)	217.8 °C
(2-e)	210.0 °C
(2-f)	199.2 °C

Examples 47 to 49 and Comparative Examples 32 to 37 (Electrophotoreceptive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1 except for using a benzidine derivative shown by the number of the compound in Table 6 as the hole transferring material (HTM), an electrophotoreceptive material for digital light source which has a single-layer type photosensitive layer of 15 to 20 µm in film thickness was produced.

The benzidine derivatives of the numbers (20) to (25) used in Comparative Examples 32 to 37 are the following compounds.





The melting point of benzidine derivatives (20) to (25) are shown below, respectively.

	(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
5	(20)	220.1 °C
	(21)	219.7 °C
	(22)	204.2 °C
	(23)	195.9 °C
	(24)	203.3 °C
10	(25)	201.0 °C

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1, the resulting electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (I), the measurement of glass transition temperature and the high-temperature resistance test. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μJ/cm ²)	T _g (°C)	Dent (μm)
20	Example 47	2-a	210	0.88	< 0.3
25	Example 48	2-c	215	0.90	< 0.3
30	Example 49	2-d	204	0.83	< 0.3
35	Comp. Example 1	(13)	218	0.90	1.8
	Comp. Example 32	(20)	239	1.24	< 0.3
	Comp. Example 33	(21)	231	1.08	< 0.3
	Comp. Example 34	(22)	244	1.44	< 0.3
	Comp. Example 35	(23)	230	1.15	< 0.3
	Comp. Example 36	(24)	243	1.42	< 0.3
	Comp. Example 37	(25)	233	1.11	< 0.3

40 Examples 50 to 58 and Comparative Examples 38 to 55 (Electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

45 According to the same manner as that described in Example 11 except for using a benzidine derivative described in Tables 7 and 8 as the hole transferring material, a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source was produced. The resulting electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the same initial electrical characteristics test (II) as that of Example 11, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7

		HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μJ/cm ²)
5	Example 50	2-a	CG-1	200	4.02
	Example 51	2-c	CG-1	204	4.25
	Example 52	2-d	CG-1	194	3.95
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202	4.25
	Comp. Example 38	(20)	CG-1	236	4.48
	Comp. Example 39	(21)	CG-1	224	4.39
15	Comp. Example 40	(22)	CG-1	237	4.53
	Comp. Example 41	(23)	CG-1	222	4.36
	Comp. Example 42	(24)	CG-1	241	4.55
20	Comp. Example 43	(25)	CG-1	227	4.40
	Example 53	2-a	CG-2	201	4.03
	Example 54	2-c	CG-2	199	4.00
25	Example 55	2-d	CG-2	197	3.98
	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210	4.32
	Comp. Example 44	(20)	CG-2	245	4.58
30	Comp. Example 45	(21)	CG-2	239	4.50
	Comp. Example 46	(22)	CG-2	238	4.47
	Comp. Example 47	(23)	CG-2	230	4.45
35	Comp. Example 48	(24)	CG-2	249	4.61
	Comp. Example 49	(25)	CG-2	232	4.52

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Table 8

		HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
5	Example 56	2-a	CG-3	204	4.19
	Example 57	2-c	CG-3	206	4.24
	Example 58	2-d	CG-3	200	4.20
10	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220	4.41
	Comp. Example 50	(20)	CG-3	250	4.62
	Comp. Example 51	(21)	CG-3	241	4.56
15	Comp. Example 52	(22)	CG-3	260	4.68
	Comp. Example 53	(23)	CG-3	233	4.44
	Comp. Example 54	(24)	CG-3	259	4.70
20	Comp. Example 55	(25)	CG-3	239	4.52

Synthesis Example 17

25 16.1 G of N,N'-diacetyl-3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, 21.8 g of p-iodotoluene, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene.

30 After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran together with 10 % hydrochloric acid. The solution was deacetylated under reflux for 2 hours to give N,N'-di(4-methylphenyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine.

35 Then, 10.3 g of N,N'-di(4-methylphenyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, 13.0 g of 4-tert-butyliodobenzene, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate and 1 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was blowing into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water content produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene, similar to the above case.

40 After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in cyclohexane and the solution was purified by subjecting to silica gel chromatography and cyclohexane was distilled off to give a white precipitation. Then, the white precipitation was recrystallized from n-hexane to give N,N'-di(4-methylphenyl)-N,N'-di(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine of the above formula (3-b) as an objective product (6.71 g, yield: 39.2 %).

45 The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 7.

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 87.67;	H, 8.24;	N, 4.09
Found:	C, 87.60;	H, 8.20;	N, 4.20

50 Melting point: 276.0 °C

Synthesis Example 18

55 According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 17 except for using the same molar amount of 4-methyliodobenzene in place of p-iodotoluene and using the same molar amount of 4-ethyl-4'-iodobiphenyl in place of 4-tert-butyliodobenzene, N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-ethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-

3,5,3',5'-tetramethylbenzidine of the above formula (3-e) was obtained (9.2 g, yield:25.0 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 8.

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 89.17;	H, 7.24;	N, 3.59
Found:	C, 89.10;	H, 7.19;	N, 3.61

Melting point: 181.6 °C

Synthesis Examples 19 to 22

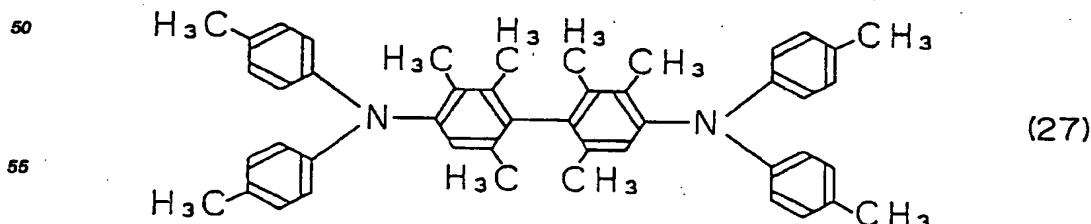
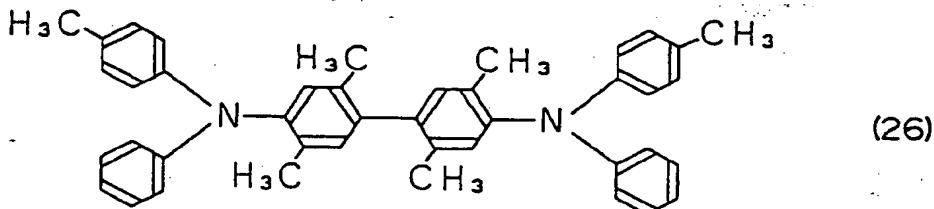
According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 17, benzidine derivatives of the formulas (3-a), (3-c), (3-d) and (3-f) were obtained, respectively, using a suitable starting material.

(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
(3-a)	280.5 °C
(3-c)	277.3 °C
(3-d)	198.7 °C
(3-f)	200.7 °C

Examples 59 to 64 and Comparative Examples 56 to 57 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1 except for using a benzidine derivative described in Table 9 as the hole transferring material (HTM), an electrophotosensitive material having a single-layer type photosensitive layer of 15 to 20 µm in film thickness.

The benzidine derivatives used in the Examples were shown by the number of the compound in Table 9. Further, benzidine derivatives (26) to (27) used in Comparative Examples 56 to 57 are the following compounds.



The melting point of benzidine derivatives (26) to (27) are shown below, respectively.

5

(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
(26)	224.1 °C
(27)	301.5 °C

10

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1, the resulting electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (I), the measurement of glass transition temperature and the high-temperature resistance test. The results are shown in Table 9. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives (13) and (18) are also shown, for comparison.

15

Table 9

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	H T M	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	T _g (°C)	D _{ent} (μ m)
Example 59	3 - a	2 0 0	0. 8 4	7 4. 2	< 0. 3
Example 60	3 - b	1 9 0	0. 7 9	7 3. 4	< 0. 3
Example 61	3 - c	1 8 9	0. 8 0	7 2. 9	< 0. 3
Example 62	3 - d	1 8 1	0. 7 3	7 7. 4	< 0. 3
Example 63	3 - e	1 8 0	0. 7 2	7 7. 3	< 0. 3
Example 64	3 - f	1 8 3	0. 7 3	7 7. 6	< 0. 3
Comp.					
Example 56	(2 6)	2 2 6	0. 9 9	7 4. 1	< 0. 3
Comp.					
Example 57	(2 7)	—*	—	—	—
Comp.					
Example 1	(1 3)	2 1 8	0. 9 0	6 5. 3	1. 8
Comp.					
Example 6	(1 8)	2 4 5	1. 1 7	6 5. 6	1. 6

30

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*It was impossible to conduct measurement due to crystallization.

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Examples 65 to 82 and Comparative Examples 58 to 63 (Electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

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According to the same manner as that described in Example 11 except for using a benzidine derivative described in Tables 10 and 11 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source was produced. The resulting electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the same initial electrical characteristics test (II) as that of Example 11, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Tables 10 and 11. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives (13) and (18) are also shown, for comparison.

Table 10

	H T M	C G M	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
Example 65	3 - a	CG - 1	1 9 3	4. 0 3
Example 66	3 - b	CG - 1	1 9 0	3. 8 7
Example 67	3 - c	CG - 1	1 9 1	3. 9 8
Comp. Example 58	(2 6)	CG - 1	2 1 7	4. 5 1
Comp. Example 59	(2 7)	CG - 1	—*	—
Comp. Example 8	(1 3)	CG - 1	2 0 2	4. 2 5
Example 68	3 - a	CG - 2	1 9 6	4. 0 6
Example 69	3 - b	CG - 2	1 9 2	3. 8 8
Example 70	3 - c	CG - 2	1 8 9	3. 8 6
Comp. Example 60	(2 6)	CG - 2	2 1 8	4. 5 0
Comp. Example 61	(2 7)	CG - 2	—*	—
Comp. Example 11	(1 3)	CG - 2	2 1 0	4. 3 2
Example 71	3 - a	CG - 3	1 9 2	4. 0 2
Example 72	3 - b	CG - 3	1 9 0	3. 8 9
Example 73	3 - c	CG - 3	1 9 5	3. 9 0
Comp. Example 62	(2 6)	CG - 3	2 1 6	4. 5 2
Comp. Example 63	(2 7)	CG - 3	—*	—
Comp. Example 14	(1 3)	CG - 3	2 2 0	4. 4 1

* It was impossible to conduct measurement
due to crystallization.

Table 11

	HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μJ/cm ²)
5	Example 74	3-d	CG-1	179
	Example 75	3-e	CG-1	177
	Example 76	3-f	CG-1	180
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202
	Comp. Example 26	(18)	CG-1	237
15	Example 77	3-d	CG-2	172
	Example 78	3-e	CG-2	175
	Example 79	3-f	CG-2	174
20	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210
	Comp. Example 28	(18)	CG-2	240
25	Example 80	3-d	CG-3	180
	Example 81	3-e	CG-3	179
	Example 82	3-f	CG-3	182
30	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220
	Comp. Example 30	(18)	CG-3	239
				5.64

Examples 83 and 84 (Multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 41 except for using those shown in Table 12 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was produced.

According to the same manner as that described in Example 11, the resulting electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (II), and their characteristics were evaluated. The test results are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μJ/cm ²)
	Example 83	3-d	-138
	Example 84	3-e	-135

Synthesis Example 23

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1, 16.1 g of N,N'-diacetyl-2,5,2',5'-tetramethylbenzidine was reacted with 21.8 g of 4-methyliodobenzene to give N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-2,5,2',5'-tetramethylbenzidine. Further, 12.0 g of N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-2,5,2',5'-tetramethylbenzidine was reacted with 13.0 g of 4-tert-butyliodobenzene according to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1 to give N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2,5,2',5'-tetramethylbenzidine of the formula (4-a) (9.0 g, yield: 27.1 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 9.

5

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 87.65;	H, 8.26;	N, 4.09
Found:	C, 87.61;	H, 8.19;	N, 4.19

Melting point: 180.9 °C

Synthesis Example 24

10

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 23, a benzidine derivative of the formula (4-b) was obtained using a suitable starting material.

Melting point: 191.5 °C

15

Examples 85 and 86 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1 except for using a benzidine derivative shown by the number of the compound in Table 13 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was obtained.

20

The resulting single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (I), the measurement of the glass transition temperature and the high-temperature resistance test, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 13. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives (13), (18) and (26) as the Comparative Example are also shown.

25

Table 13

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	T _g (°C)	Dent (μm)
Example 85	4-a	181	0.73	73.3	<0.3
Example 86	4-b	179	0.71	73.5	<0.3
Comp. Example 1	(13)	218	0.90	65.3	1.8
Comp. Example 6	(18)	245	1.17	65.6	1.6
Comp. Example 56	(26)	226	0.99	74.1	<0.3

Examples 87 to 92 (Electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

40

According to the same manner as that described in Example 11 except for using a benzidine derivative shown in Table 14 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source was produced. The resulting single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the same initial electrical characteristics test (II) as that of Example 11, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 14. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives (13), (18) and (26) as the hole transferring material are also shown, for comparison.

50

55

Table 14

	HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
5	Example 87	4-a	CG-1	178
	Example 88	4-b	CG-1	177
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202
	Comp. Example 26	(18)	CG-1	237
15	Comp. Example 58	(26)	CG-1	217
	Example 89	4-a	CG-2	175
20	Example 90	4-b	CG-2	176
	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210
25	Comp. Example 28	(18)	CG-2	240
	Comp. Example 60	(26)	CG-2	218
30	Example 91	4-a	CG-3	179
	Example 92	4-b	CG-3	182
35	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220
	Comp. Example 30	(18)	CG-3	239
40	Comp. Example 62	(26)	CG-3	216
				4.52

Examples 93 and 94 (Multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 41 except for using those shown in Table 15 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was produced.

The resulting multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (III) according to the same manner as that described in Example 41, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 15.

Table 15

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
45	Example 93	4-a	-136
	Example 94	4-b	-133

Synthesis Example 25

10.6 G of 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine, 33.9 g of 4-ethyl-4'-iodobiphenyl, 27.6 g of potassium carbonate and 2 g of copper powder were added in 150 ml of nitrobenzene, and the mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring while a nitrogen gas was bubbling into this reaction system for 24 hours. The water produced in the reaction was removed out of the reaction system by azeotropic distillation with nitrobenzene.

After the reaction solution was cooled, the inorganic substance was filtered off. Further, nitrobenzen was distilled off by steam distillation to give the residue, which was dissolved in cyclohexane and the solution was purified by subjecting to silica gel chromatography and cyclohexane was distilled off to give a white precipitation. Then, the white precipitation was recrystallized from n-hexane to give N,N, N',N'-tetrakis(4'-ethylbiphe-

nyl-4-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine of the above formula (5-b) (14.7 g, yield: 31.5 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the resulting product are shown in Fig. 10

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 90.07;	H, 6.93;	N, 3.00
Found:	C, 89.98;	H, 6.91;	N, 3.01

Melting point: 270.4 °C

Synthesis Examples 26 and 27

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 25, benzidine derivatives of the formulas (5-a) and (5-c) were obtained using a suitable starting material.

(Number of compound)	(Melting point)
(5-a)	203.3 °C
(5-c)	281.3 °C

Examples 95 to 97 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 1 except for using a benzidine derivative shown by the number of the compound in Table 16 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was produced. The resulting electrophotosensitive materials of the above Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (II), the measurement of the glass transition temperature and the high-temperature resistance test, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 16. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives of the formulas (13), (18) and (19) are also shown, for comparison.

Table 16

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	T _g (°C)	Dent (μm)
Example 95	5-a	171	0.70	76.1	<0.3
Example 96	5-b	164	0.65	75.2	<0.3
Example 97	5-c	174	0.69	76.2	<0.3
Comp. Example 1	(13)	218	0.90	65.3	1.8
Comp. Example 6	(18)	245	1.17	65.6	1.6
Comp. Example 7	(19)	178	0.70	68.4	1.1

Examples 98 to 106 (Electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 11 except for using a benzidine derivative described in Table 17 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source was produced. The resulting electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the same initial electrical characteristics test (II) as that of Example 11, and their characteristics were evaluated. The test results are shown in Table 17. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives of the formulas (13), (18) and (19) are also shown, for comparison.

Table 17

	HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	
5	Example 98	5-a	CG-1	151	3.21
	Example 99	5-b	CG-1	146	3.17
	Example 100	5-c	CG-1	154	3.29
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202	4.25
	Comp. EXAMPLE 26	(18)	CG-1	237	5.63
	Comp. Example 27	(19)	CG-1	152	3.24
15	Example 101	5-a	CG-2	150	3.20
	Example 102	5-b	CG-2	149	3.19
	Example 103	5-c	CG-2	152	3.29
20	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210	4.32
	Comp. Example 28	(18)	CG-2	240	5.63
	Comp. Example 29	(19)	CG-2	154	3.21
25	Example 104	5-a	CG-3	148	3.21
	Example 105	5-b	CG-3	151	3.31
	Example 106	5-c	CG-3	153	3.20
30	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220	4.41
	Comp. Example 30	(18)	CG-3	239	5.64
	Comp. Example 31	(19)	CG-3	156	3.23

35

Examples 107 and 108 (Multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

According to the same manner as that described in Example 41 except for using those shown in Table 18 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a multi-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was produced.

The resulting multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (III) according to the same manner as that described in Example 41, and their characteristics were evaluated. The test results are shown in Table 18.

45

Table 18

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)	
50	Example 107	5-a	-120	0.51
	Example 108	5-b	-124	0.53

Synthesis Example 28

55

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1, 14.9 g of N,N'-diacetyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine was reacted with 21.8 g of para-iodobenzene to give N,N'-di-p-tolyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine. Further, 12.0 g of N,N'-di-p-tolyl-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine was reacted with 15.4 g of 4-ethyl-4'-iodobiphenyl ac-

cording to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 1 to give N,N'-di-p-tolyl-N,N'-di(4'-ethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (hereinafter referred to as 6-c) (8.82 g, yield: 23.7 %).

The results of the infrared spectroscopic analysis of the above compound 6-c are shown in Fig. 11.

5

Elemental analysis (%),			
Calcd.:	C, 89.32;	H, 6.96;	N, 3.72
Found:	C, 88.99;	H, 6.90;	N, 3.90

10 Melting point: 135.6 °C

Synthesis Example 29

15 According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 28 except for using 4-iodobiphenyl in place of 4-ethyl-4'-iodobiphenyl, N,N'-di-p-tolyl-N,N'-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (hereinafter referred to as 6-a) was obtained.

Melting point: 181.5 °C

20 Synthesis Example 30

According to the same manner as that described in Synthesis Example 28 except for using 4-methyl-4'-iodobiphenyl in place of 4-ethyl-4'-iodobiphenyl, N,N'-di-p-tolyl-N,N'-di(4-methylbiphenyl-4'-yl)-3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (hereinafter referred to as 6-b) was obtained. Melting point: 168.3 °C

25 Examples 109 to 111 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source)

30 According to the same manner as that described in Example 1 except for using a benzidine derivative shown in Table 19 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for digital light source was obtained. The resulting electrophotosensitive materials were subjected to the initial electrical characteristics test (I), and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 19. Further, the test results of electrophotosensitive materials using benzidine derivatives (13) and (18) are also shown, for comparison.

Table 19

	HTM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
Example 109	6-a	198	0.81
Example 110	6-b	182	0.72
Example 111	6-c	178	0.70
Comp. Example 1	(13)	218	0.90
Comp. Example 6	(18)	245	1.17

35 Examples 112 to 120 (Single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source)

40 According to the same manner as that described in Example 11 except for using a benzidine derivative described in Table 20 as the hole transferring material (HTM), a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material for analogue light source was produced. The resulting single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials of the respective Examples and Comparative Examples were subjected to the same initial electrical characteristics test (II) as that of Example 11, and their characteristics were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 20.

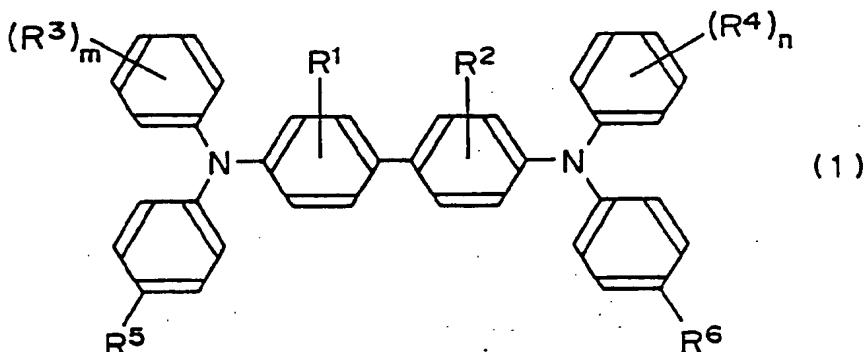
45

Table 20

	HTM	CGM	V _L (V)	E _{1/2} (μ J/cm ²)
5	Example 112	6-a	CG-1	184 3.81
	Example 113	6-b	CG-1	160 3.20
	Example 114	6-c	CG-1	152 3.24
10	Comp. Example 8	(13)	CG-1	202 4.25
	Comp. Example 26	(18)	CG-1	237 5.63
15	Example 115	6-a	CG-2	182 3.81
	Example 116	6-b	CG-2	162 3.19
	Example 117	6-c	CG-2	154 3.21
20	Comp. Example 11	(13)	CG-2	210 4.32
	Comp. Example 28	(18)	CG-2	240 5.63
25	Example 118	6-a	CG-3	187 3.84
	Example 119	6-b	CG-3	160 3.22
	Example 120	6-c	CG-3	156 3.23
30	Comp. Example 14	(13)	CG-3	220 4.41
	Comp. Example 30	(18)	CG-3	239 5.64

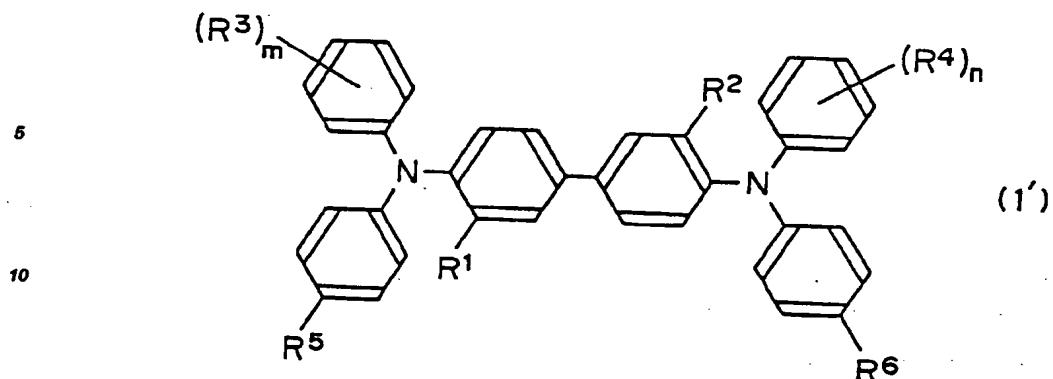
Claims

1. A benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (1):



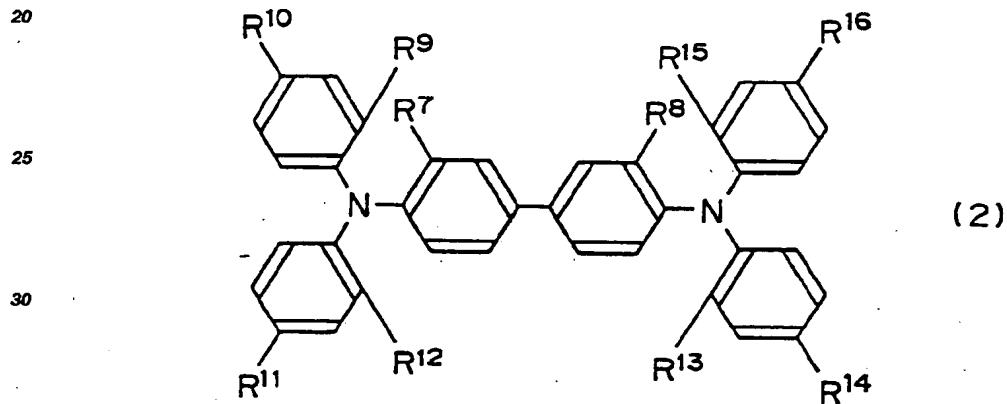
wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or an aryl group which may contain a substituent; and m and n are the same or different and indicate an integer of 2 or 3.

2. A benzidine derivative according to claim 1, which is represented by the general formula (1'):



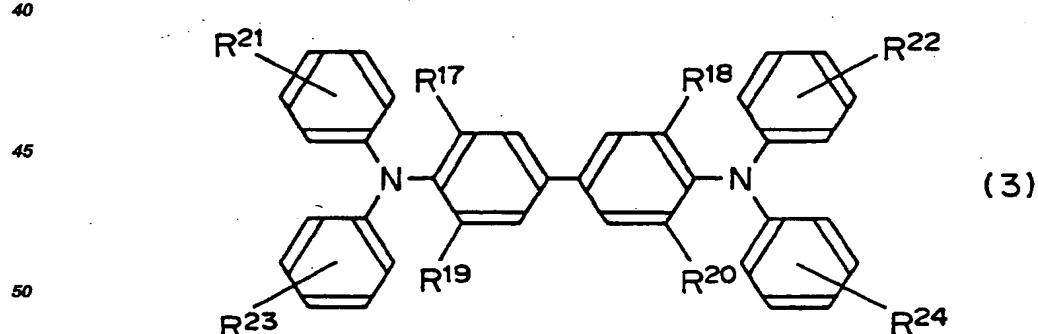
wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, m and n are as defined in claim 1.

3. A benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (2):



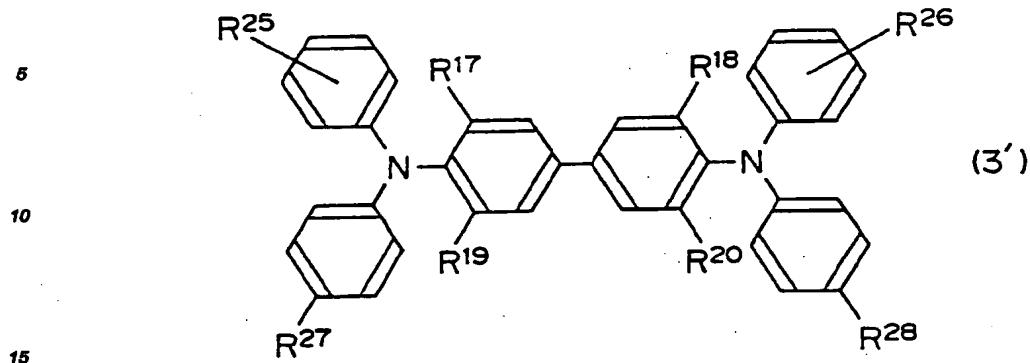
wherein R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom;

4. A benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (3):



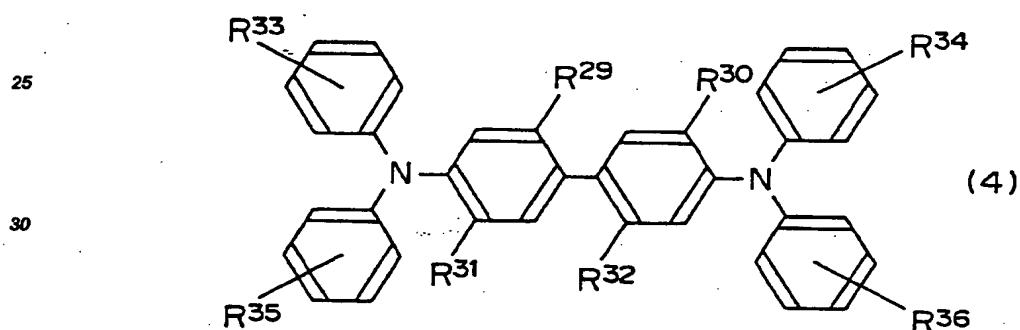
wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group or an alkoxy group; R²¹ and R²² are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; and R²³ and R²⁴ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group or an aryl group which may contain a substituent.

5. The benzidine derivative according to claim 4, which is represented by the general formula (3'):



wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are as defined in claim 4; R²⁵ and R²⁶ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; and R²⁷ and R²⁸ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or an aryl group which may contain a substituent.

20 6. A benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (4):



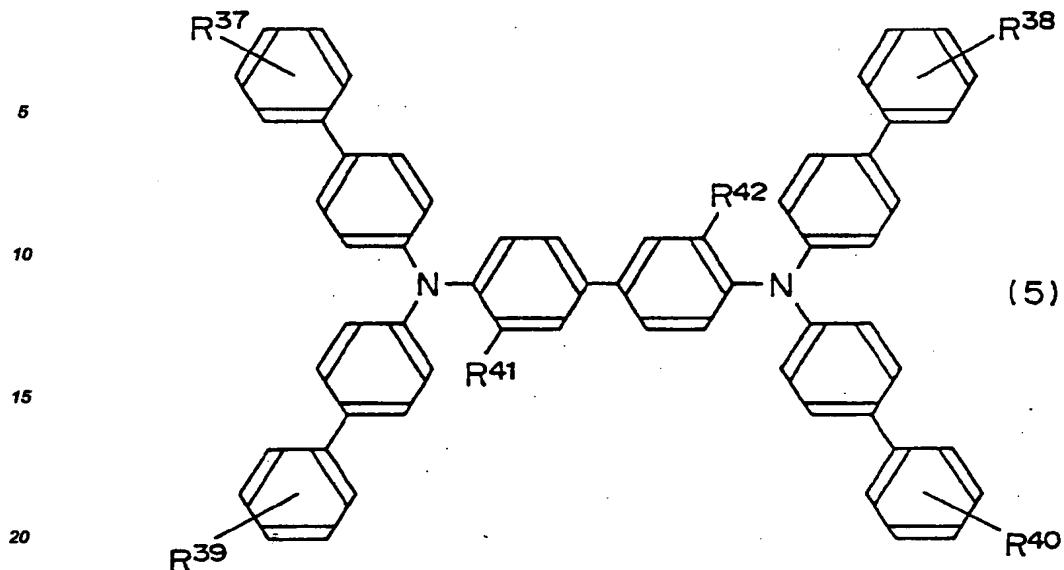
35 wherein R²⁹, R³⁰, R³¹ and R³² are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group or an alkoxy group; R³³ and R³⁴ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom; and R³⁵ and R³⁶ are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms.

40 7. A benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (5):

45

50

55



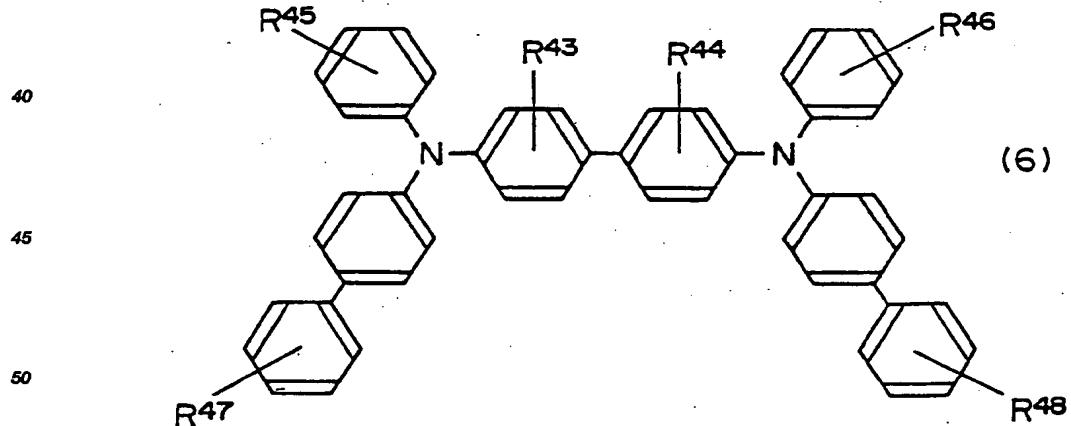
25 wherein R³⁷, R³⁸, R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; and R⁴¹ and R⁴² are the same or different and indicate an alkyl group.

30

8. An electrophotosensitive material comprising a conductive substrate, and a photosensitive layer provided on the conductive substrate, said photosensitive layer containing the benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (1) of claim 1, the general formula (1') of claim 2, the general formula (2) of claim 3, the general formula (3) of claim 4, the general formula (3') of claim 5, the general formula (4) of claim 6, or the general formula (5) of claim 7.

35

9. A positively-charged type electrophotosensitive material comprising a conductive substrate, and a single photosensitive layer provided on the conductive substrate, said single photosensitive layer containing a charge generating material and a benzidine derivative represented by the general formula (6):



55 wherein R⁴³, R⁴⁴, R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶, R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ are the same or different and indicate a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogen atom.

Fig. 1

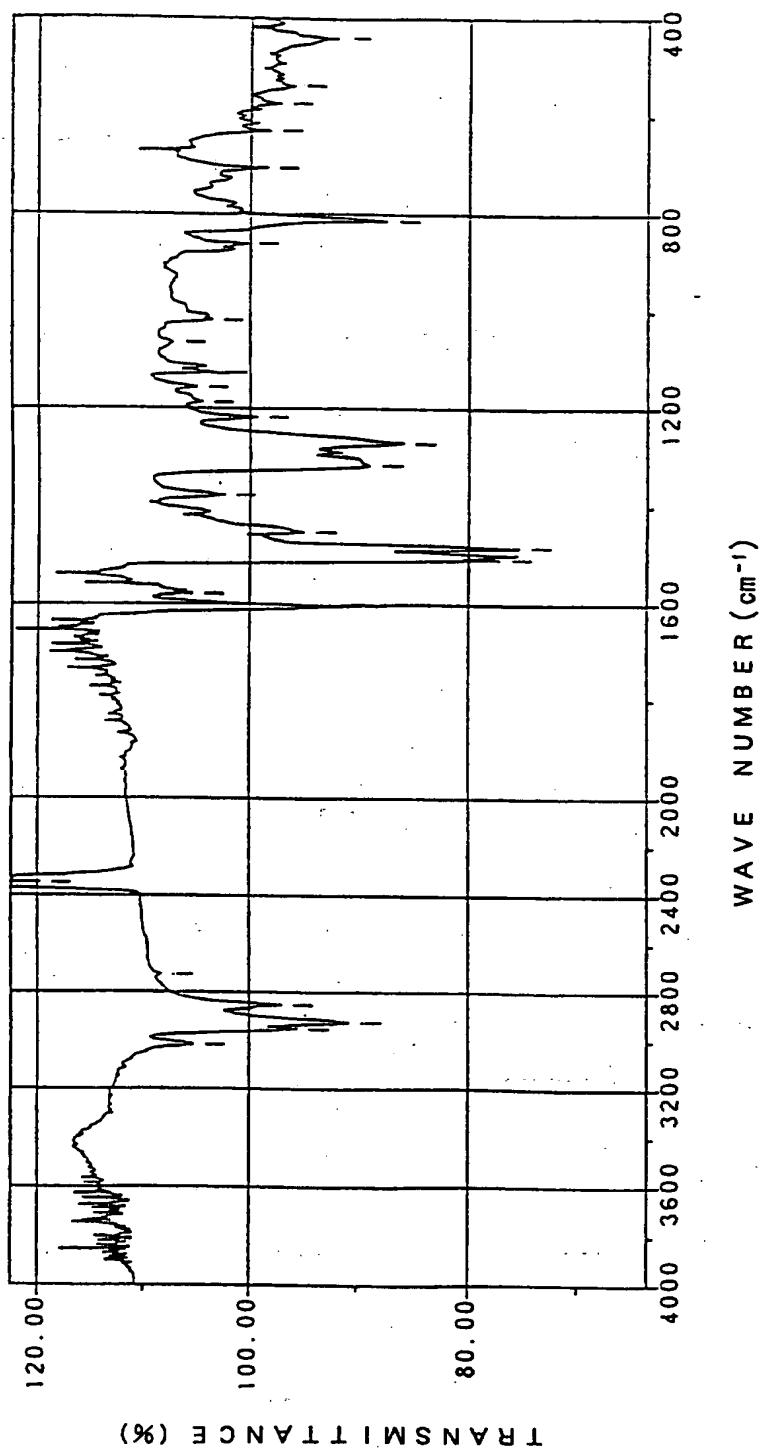
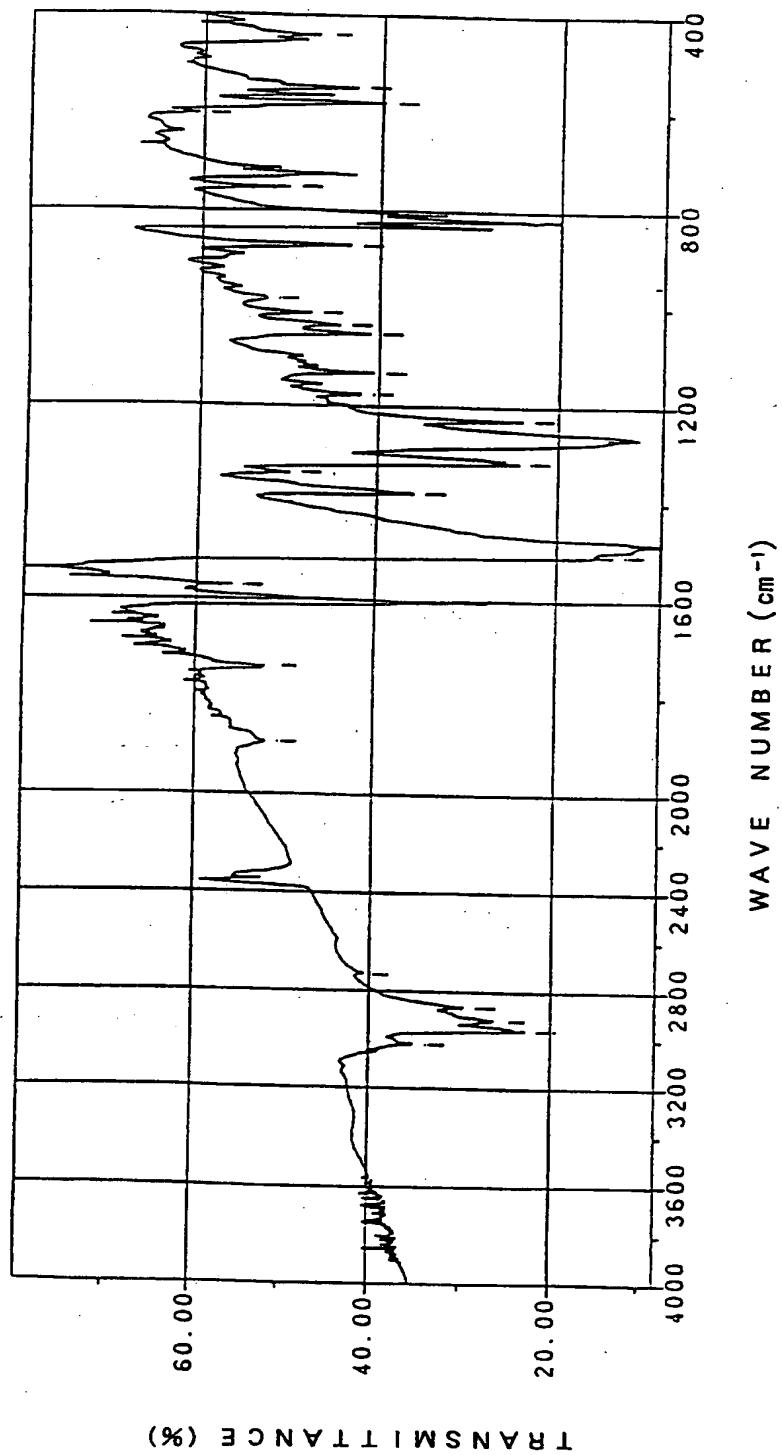


Fig. 2



EP 0 648 737 A1

Fig. 3

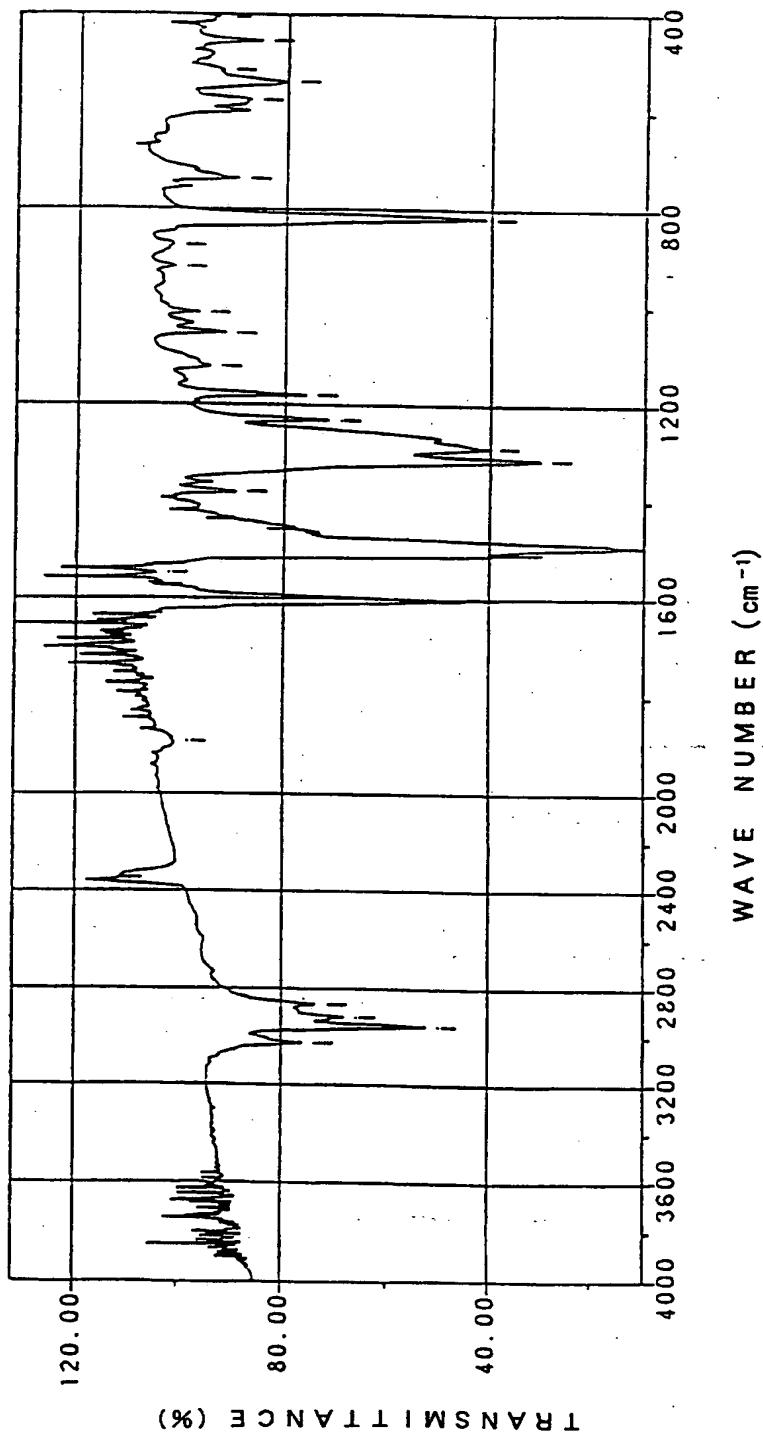


Fig. 4

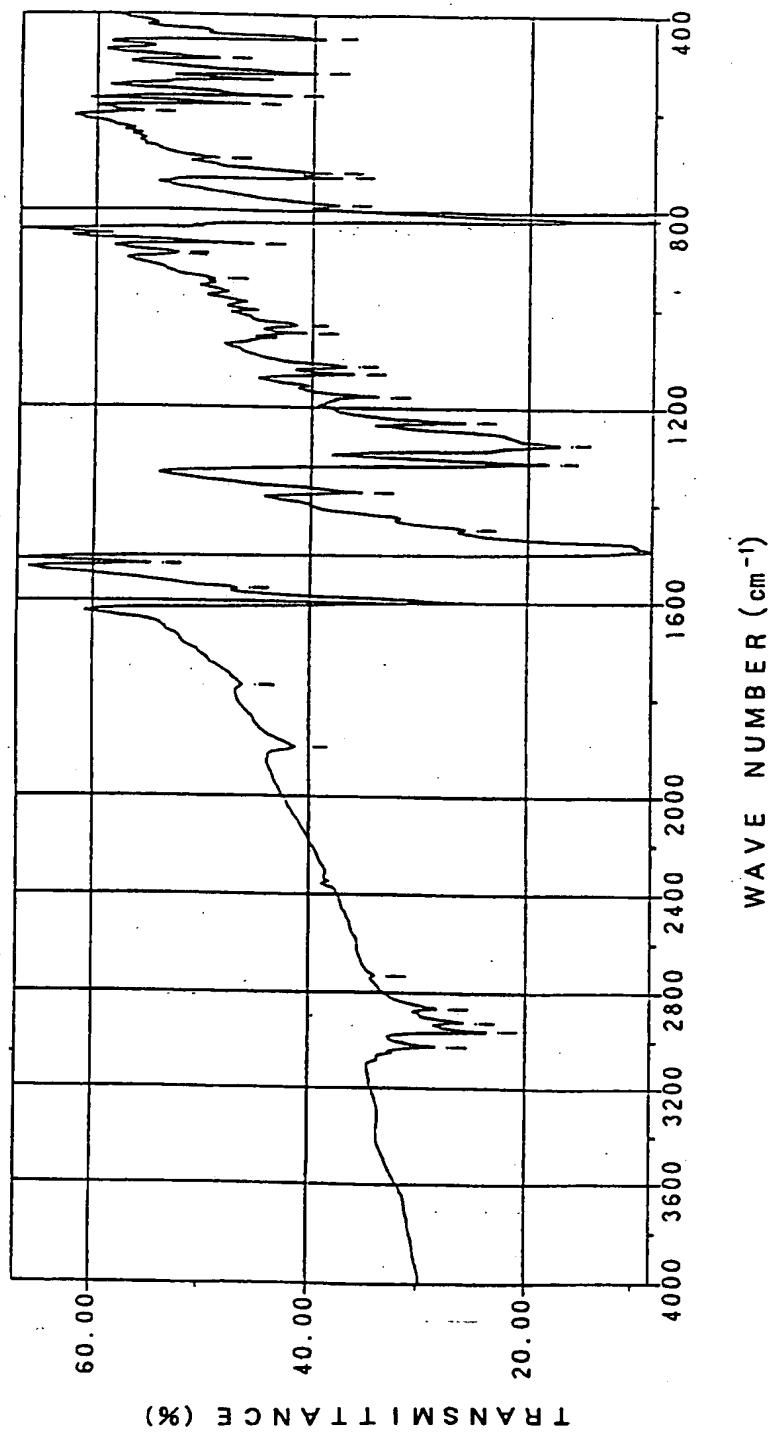


Fig. 5

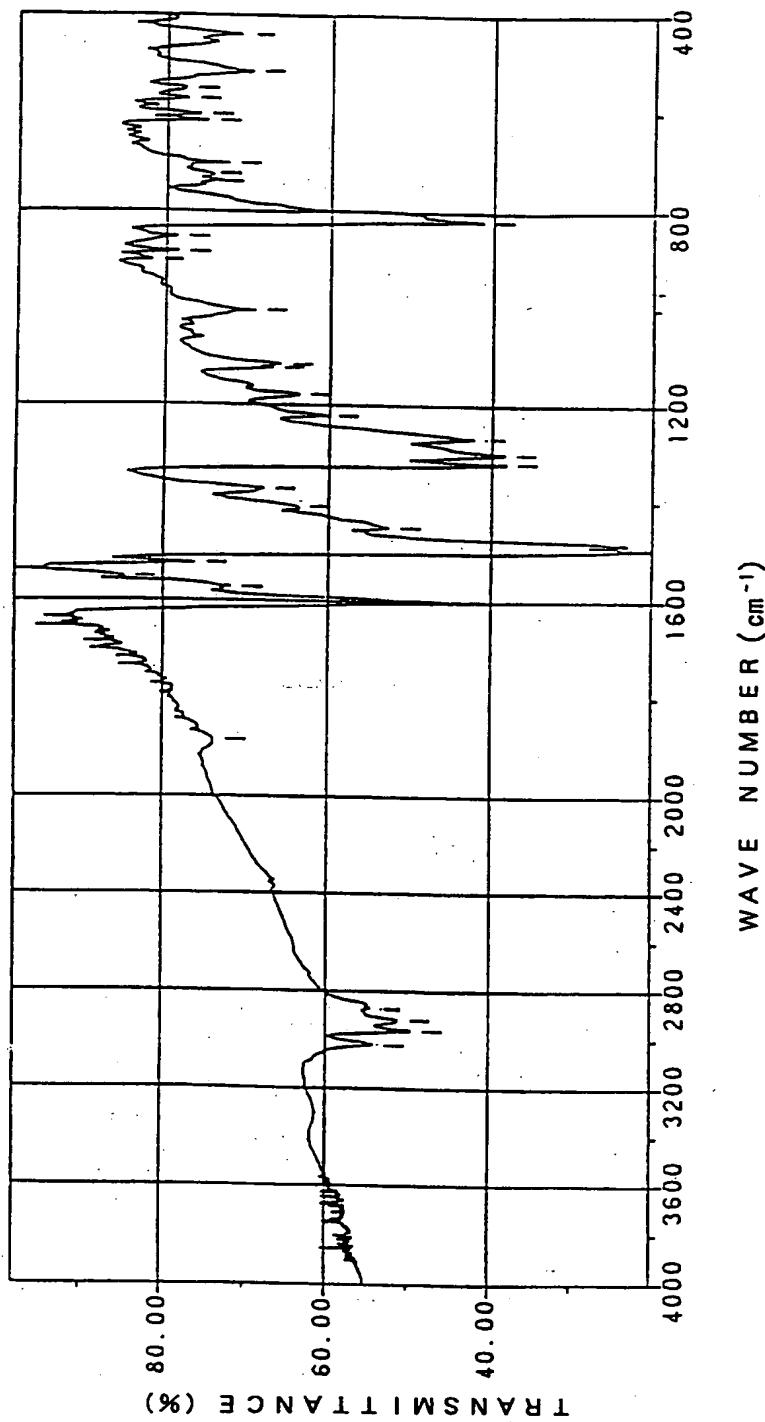


Fig. 6

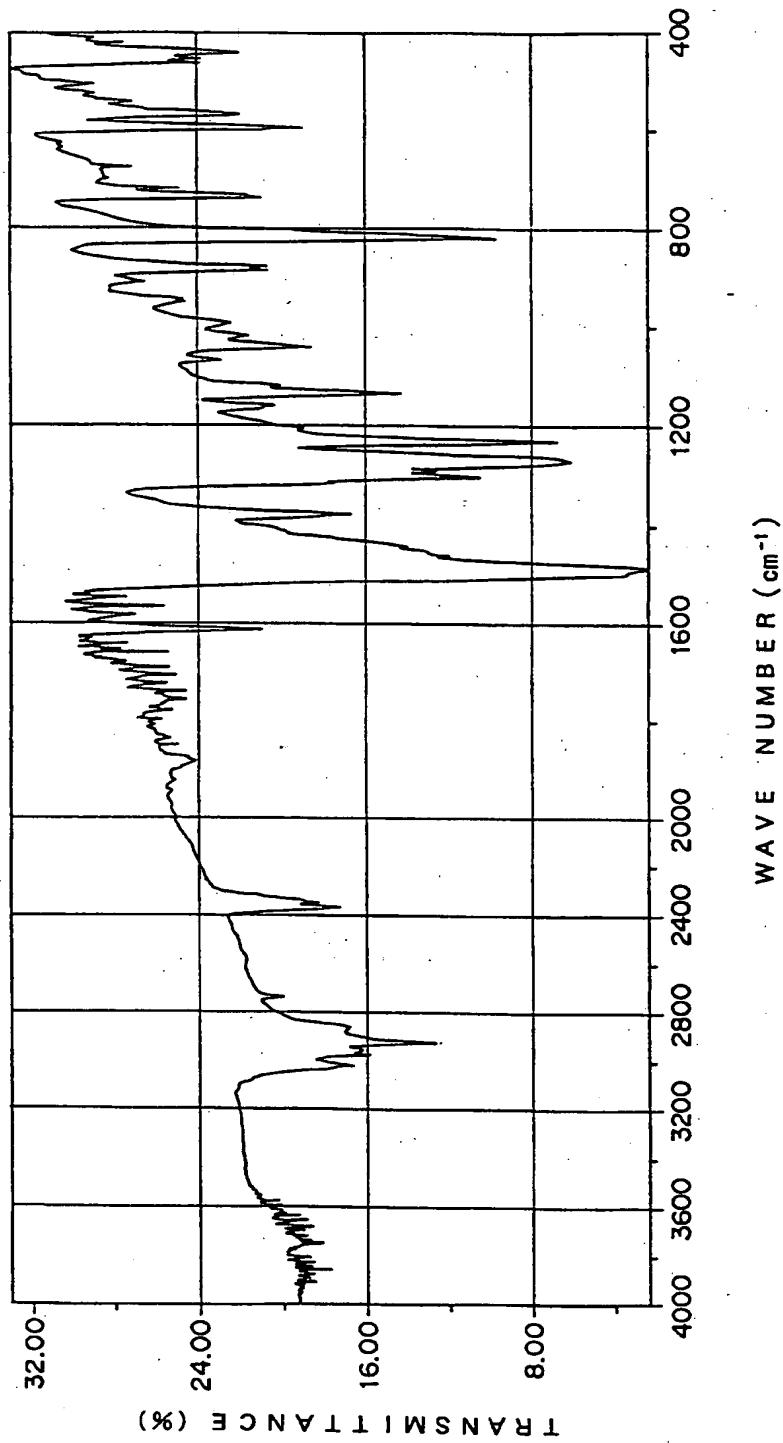


Fig. 7

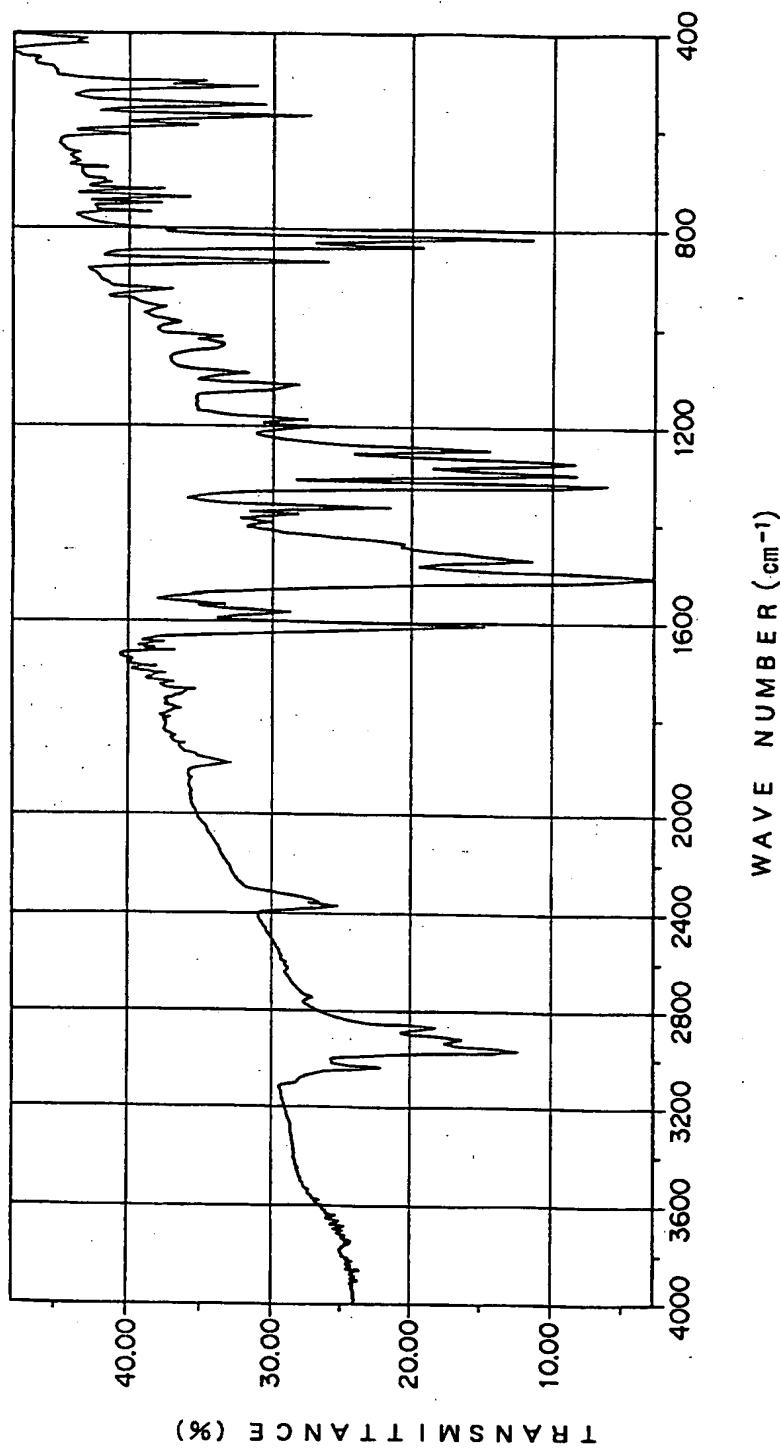


Fig. 8

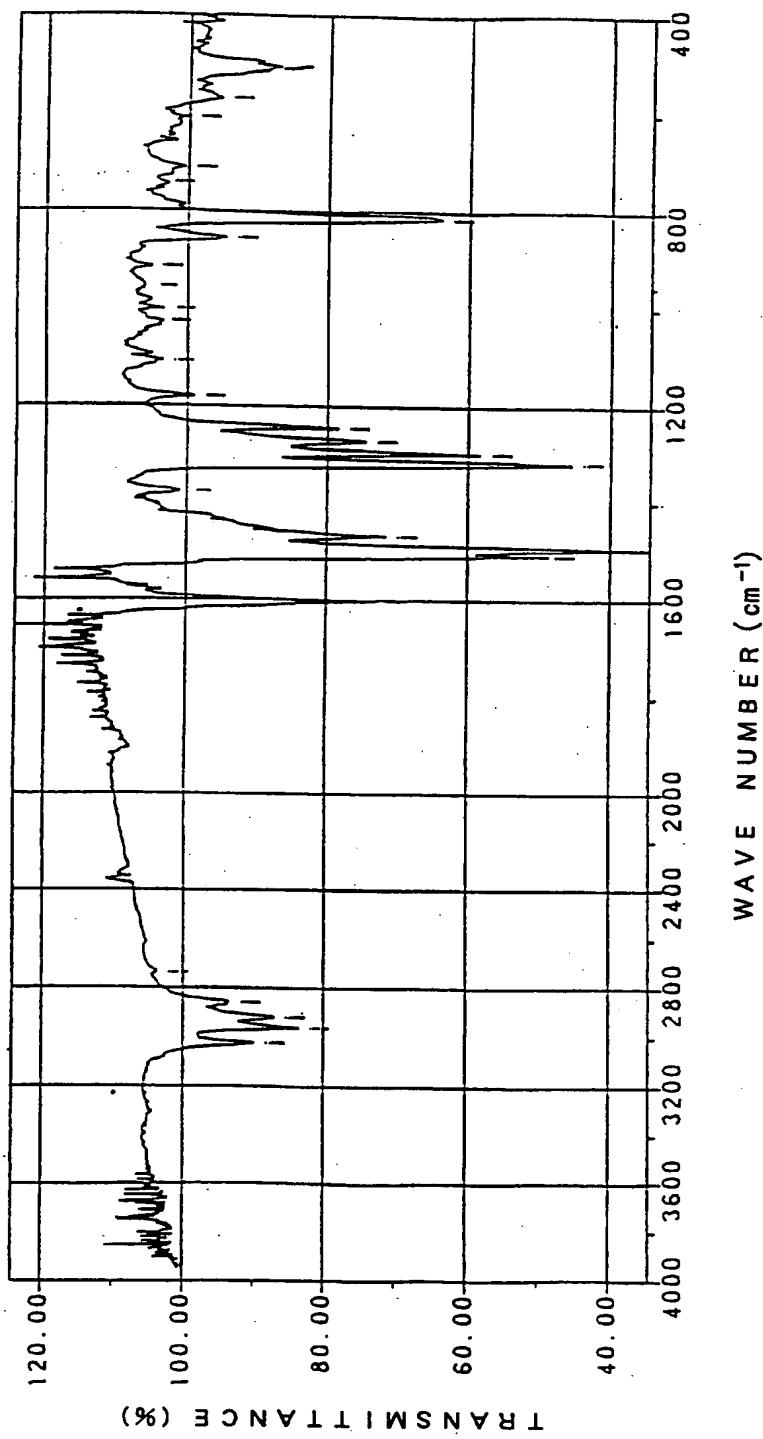


Fig. 9

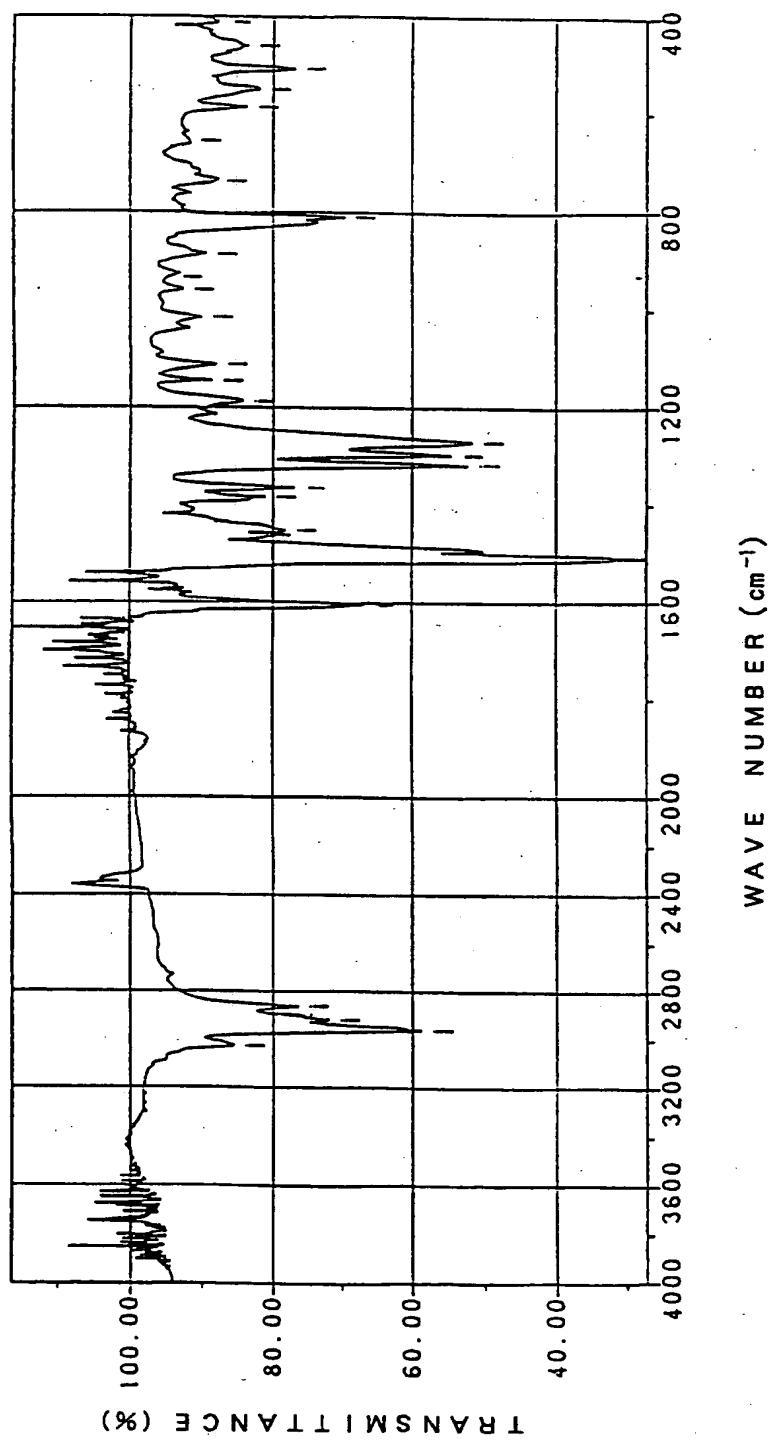


Fig. 10

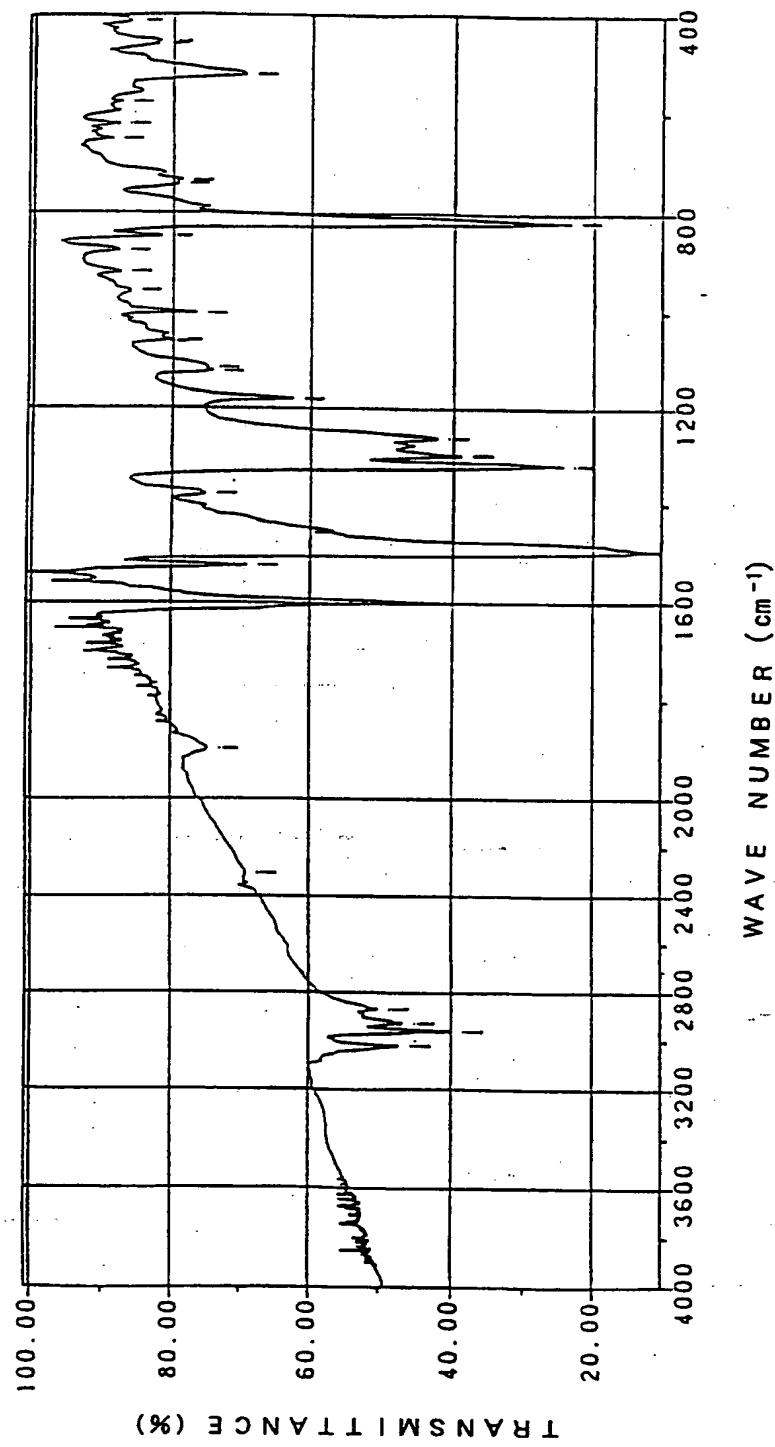
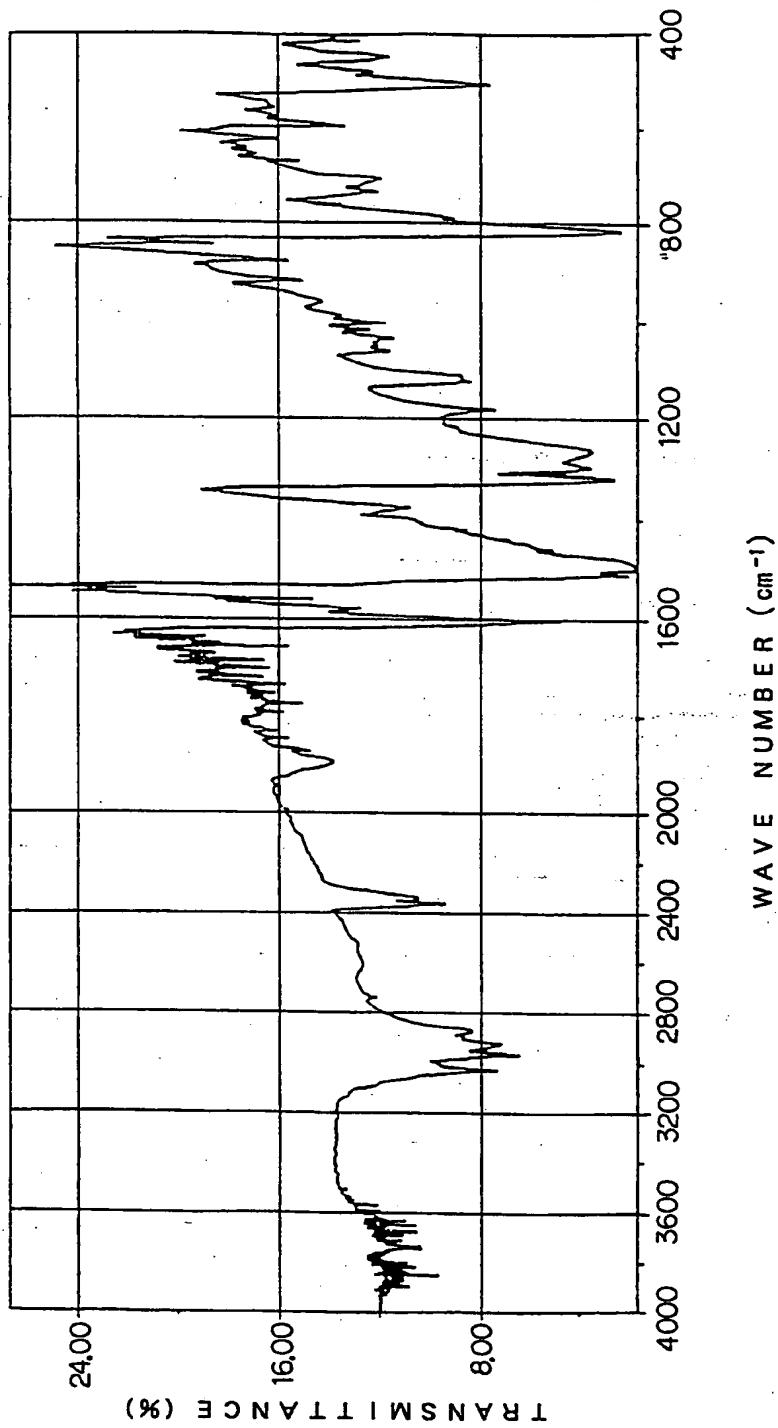


Fig. 11





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 7440

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	EP-A-0 318 916 (MITA INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD) * page 5, lines 42-50, claim 1 ; page 22, compounds 150 and 151 *	1,4,8	C07C211/54 G03G5/06
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 395 (P-927) (3743) 4 September 1989 & JP-A-01 142 647 (MITA IND CO LTD) 5 June 1989 * abstract *	1,8	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 395 (P-927) (3743) 4 September 1989 & JP-A-01 142 644 (MITA IND CO LTD) 5 June 1989 * abstract *	1,8	
X	DATABASE WPI Week 9051, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 90-380967 & JP-A-2 277 071 (CANON KK) 13 November 1990 * abstract *	9	
A	US-A-4 933 245 (YUTAKA AKASAKI ET AL.) * the whole document *	1,8	
A	EP-A-0 475 676 (HITACHI CHEMICAL CO. LTD) * claim 1 *	1,8	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
BERLIN	12 December 1994	Rufet, J	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	